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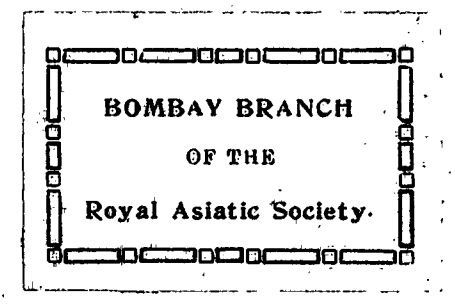

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REPORT

UPON THE

GENERAL CONDITION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF KATTEEWAR

IN 1842;

CONTAINING VARIOUS POINTS OF INFORMATION,
PRINCIPALLY OF A GEOGRAPHICAL AND
STATISTICAL NATURE, CONNECTED
WITH THAT INTERESTING
PROVINCE.

BY CAPTAIN G. LE G. JACOB,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE
POLITICAL AGENT AT RAJCOTE.

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(*Republished from the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society.*)

From the Acting Political Agent in Katteewar, to J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esquire, Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

KATTEEWAR POLITICAL AGENCY, RAJKOTE, *4th October*, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the general condition of this Province, as called for in the Hon'ble Court's despatch, No. 5, dated 16th April 1834, transmitted with Mr Secretary Norris's letter, No. 1561, of 11th October following, and since periodically required by Government, but which the heavy current work of this agency would appear to have prevented compiling; and I beg to convey, at the same time, such geographical and general information as appears suited to a survey, physical and moral, of the peninsula.

2. In A. D. 1807, Colonel Walker estimated the population, not including Babriawar, Jaffrabad, and Okhamundul, at 1,975,900 souls. In 1831, Mr Blane's census, exclusive of the two last districts, gave an estimate of 1,759,277, and of 4030 towns and villages. My inquiries have produced a lower result, viz.—1,475,685 for the whole of the peninsula under the political agency, inhabiting 3794 towns and villages.

3. Full particulars will be found in the accompanying tables, (Enclosure 1) of which the following is a brief analysis, as regards population:—

Provinces.	No. of inhabitants.
Jhalawar	240,325
Katteewar	189,840
Muchoo Kanta	28,749
Hallar	353,560
Soruth	320,820
Burda	46,980
Gohelwar	247,980
Oond Surweya	11,373
Babriawar, including Jaffrabad	18,468
Okhamundul	12,590
Grand total population	1,475,685

This census is, I conceive, as near the truth as our imperfect means permit: the jealousy of the chiefs prevents accurate returns similar to those obtainable in our own districts, where Government officers have the power to enforce, and the people have no longer the desire to conceal, the truth. My census has been based on the reports of persons in charge of sequestrated districts, on comparison of information obtained from parties possessing most local knowledge, checked by such limited personal inspection as opportunities have afforded me; with the assistance of the statistical tables compiled by Colonel Walker and by Mr Blane, above alluded to: the former estimated the population at the high rate of five souls per house, which partly accounts for the supposed greater population thirty-five years ago—some, whose opinion is of weight, consider the rate of four even to be too high; but the result of scrutiny in a few cases fully bears out this proportion, which was that assumed by Mr Blane.

4. The peninsula may be roughly estimated as containing a surface of 22,000 square miles, and deducting the eastern portion which has fallen under the Ahmedabad collectorate, of 20,000 under this agency, which thus gives an average of a fraction under 74 souls per square mile.

5. The population is composed of the various classes common to other parts of Guzerat, but the proprietors of the soil deserve especial notice, which, considering the changes that have taken place in the structure of society, cannot well be done without a brief sketch of the past history of the peninsula. Only four of the old races—viz. the Jetwas, the Choorasamas, the Solunkees, and the Walas—are now existing as proprietors of the soil, who exercised sovereignty in the country prior to the immigration of the Jhalas, the Purmars, the Kattees, the Gohels, the Juts, the Mahomedans, the Jarejas, and the Marathas, between whom the country is now chiefly portioned out. The Jetwas claim to have held the northern division of the province,

now constituting Burda, Hallar, and Muchoo Kanta, from the two last of which they have been driven by the Jarejas. They profess to be the aborigines of the soil; and I extracted from the genealogical records of the Rana's Wywunchia* the names of 399 generations,† from Hunooman the Monkey God down to the present chief. The son of this deity, mysteriously begotten of an alligator, was the first of the Muggur Dwuj race; he is said to have built Sree Nuggur, whose ruins are shown near Poorbundur. Morvee is attributed to a grandson. After a time the family designation was changed to Koomar, and Goomlee became the capital of this race,‡ on the fall of which, in the 13th century, the diminished clan changed its name to Jetwa, and the chiefs successively occupied Ranpoor, Chaya, and Poorbundur, the present capital. How far the claims of the Koomars to the extensive tract pointed out, may be genuine, no means now exist of ascertaining; but with reference to the Oojen and Anhulwara power over the peninsula in remote ages, it may be described as somewhat doubtful. The Choorasama race, in the opinion of the country, gave rise to the Surweyas, Raejadas, and probably the Wajas: these three still hold possession in the territory originally supposed to have been under the Choorasama rule. The Surweyas give their name to the small province of Oond Surweya, on the banks of the Shetroonjee, and have possessions also in Wallak. The Raejadas are descended from the kindred of Rao Munduleek, the last Rajpoot sovereign of Joonaghur, whose throne and religion were both forced from him by Mahmood Shah Begra about A. D. 1472. A few families now only survive; their chief possessions are at Chorwar, on the west coast. The Wajas have some grass possessions in the lesser Nagher, the narrow tract on the coast between the Geer Hills and the sea. The Grassias of Dholera, in the Gulf of Cambay, and of some villages in that neighbourhood, are of the Choorasama stock. Who the Choorasamas may be, and whence they came, is involved in doubt. It seems probable that they proceeded from, and are identical with, the Chawras, who so long ruled at Anhulwara (Peeran Puttun,) and probably may have held their possessions in the peninsula in fief of that Gadee; and that they were originally the same tribe may be further conjectured from an inscription in a temple at Bilawul, § dated S. 1320, which speaks of the gathering in that neighbourhood of all the Chawra chiefs; indeed, if the present Choorasama

* Genealogist.

† These are chiefly repetitions of the same names in series of three and four; this, however, is still the practice in the country with Rajpoots, Kattees, and Mahomedans.

‡ An account of its ruins was published in the IXth No. of the Royal Asiatic Society's Proceedings, in 1838.

§ This seems the same, at least it agrees in the main points, with that described in the Appendix to Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, vol. i.

stock be not the descendants of the Chawras of that period, whose else can they be, and where are all the Chawra Grassias gone? * The affix Sama or Soma is itself the name of a Rajpoot tribe, and the two may possibly be united in the present Choorasamas: this is, however, a mere conjecture. The Solunkees are supposed to have succeeded the Chawras at Anhulwara, by the authority quoted by Colonel Tod, in A. D. 931—by a genealogical list of the chiefs of that Gadee in my possession, in A. D. 912; but as the succession was effected without warfare, the Chawra or Choorasama fiefs in this country would most probably not only be respected, but their independence might thereby be more established. About twenty families of Solunkees survive in the Joonaghur districts, holding grass possessions—the remnant probably of the Anhulwara power under its changed dynasty. Scarcely anything is left of the Wala race but a family at Dhank, whom the revolutions of centuries have left on the spot they claim as the capital of their tribe when holding power in the country. There is a claim set up for the Walas to the honours of the Wulabhi or Balabhi dynasty, and it seems possible enough that they may have issued from Wulla during the days of its palmy existence, and established themselves at Dhank as an independent power, in the same manner as the Rajpoot Bhayad are wont to do even in the present day. The tradition of the Aheers of the south, of their holding the Walas' grass, shows that their possessions were extensive, and in a measure strengthens their connexion with the old sovereignty of the Mewar family. The Kattee tribe of Wala owes its designation and priority to intermarriage with this race. It seems probable that the rise of the Chawra power at Anhulwara A. D. 746, extinguished that of the Walas. All these races were probably mere waves of the tide of population that appears from of old to have set steadily in to this peninsula from the northward and interior of the continent, but in the absence of data for decided opinions, the Jetwa claim may be entitled to consideration. Physical appearance can scarcely be taken into account in judging of their origin, since the destruction of their females, and constant intermarriage with other Rajpoot tribes, must, in the course of centuries, produce a similarity of appearance. The genius of the lamented James Prinsep in furnishing a key to the characters on the Geernar Rock, near Joonaghur, has thrown a ray of light on the darkness of the ancient history of this peninsula: these hieroglyphics unravelled, show that in the third century before Christ, the power that ruled in Oojen and in Muguda, alike published its edicts at Cuttack in the East, and at Joonaghur in the West, of India, and that the prevailing religion was that of Boodh. In an inscription, whose changed character denotes a somewhat later date, the

* Colonel Walker, quoting from the Mirati Sikundurie, mentions the assertion therein made, of the Choorasamas having possessed the sovereign authority over Soruth for nineteen centuries.

names of other Rajpoot kings of the Chawra tribe, descended from Chundra Goopta, are given, who are spoken of as the restorer of the Geernar Bridge. It may be concluded, therefore, that the peninsula was for some centuries under the power which ruled in Central India. By the authorities quoted by Colonel Tod, the Wulabhi or Balabhi, the present Wulha, another Boodhist or Jain sovereignty, appears to have succeeded as the capital of the peninsula; or it would be nearer the truth perhaps to say the town of most note, founded about A. D. 145 by the ancestor of the Ranas of Mewar. An era sprung from it in A. D. 319, and it was destroyed about A. D. 524. The seat of power appears subsequently removed to Anhulwara,* where the Chawra tribe established itself as previously mentioned. But the landmarks of ancient history are too scattered and few to build more than a plausible theory on them, and successive swarms of barbarians have left scarce a vestige by which to measure the extent and state of the dynasties that ruled over Soorashtra when the favourite idol at Somnath was bathed daily in water brought from the Ganges, and Krishna sported and died in its vicinity.

6. When Mahomed of Ghuznie invaded the peninsula, the Anhulwara Raja advanced to the rescue of Somnath, and inscriptions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries on the western coast allude to the Anhulwara kings as sovereigns of the peninsula; and much zeal seems to have been expended by them, and by the chiefs of the country, in again setting up their god, and devoting portions of the revenues of the country to its maintenance. The Seeva Singa era, equivalent to A. D. 1113-14, used in two of these inscriptions, may, I think, be attributed to Sidh Raj Jysing of Anhulwara, with whose death—after a reign of 50 years, as recorded in the genealogical list of the dynasty given me by some intelligent Bhats—it very nearly agrees; and its use on the public inscriptions of the country, with that of his name and of his successor, Koour or Koomar Pal, proves some subserviency to that Gadee,† which is further confirmed by the direct assertion of it in the Bilawul inscription (*see note*). It is probable, however, that the peninsula was very partially subject to the Anhulwara Gadee, whose force was moreover broken, and dynasty changed, by the great Iconoclast, so that there was less ability to resist the various tribes who now owe the soil, and who appear to have commenced establishing themselves about the period of

* The modern Peeran Puttun, near Deesa.

† Colonel Tod remarks, that this era was founded by the Gohels of the island of Deo, but he appears led into this opinion by mistaking Deo Nugara, the title of Putten on the west coast, to this day called Deo Putten, for the island The connection between the two Puttens is proved by the inscription in a temple at Bilawul, dated with the three eras of Vikrumajeet 1320, Wulabhi 945, Seeva Singa 151, A. H., 662; a curtailed translation of which is given in the appendix to vol. i. of the annals.

the Ghuznuvee invasion. To these I now turn; but as they have been separately described in Colonel Walker's reports on the provinces of the country, which chiefly owe their names to them, and in a memoir by Captain Macmurdo, published in the proceedings of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1813, I shall limit myself to brief allusions, touching chiefly on points that have escaped previous notice.

7. The present name of Katteewar for the peninsula, has without due reason been suffered to usurp its correct application of Soorashtra, by which it was known to the Greeks, and is still so to almost every native of Goozerat who can read and write. The term Soruthdes is also to be met with in early inscriptions, and the Mahomedans retained this name for the country when they established their power in it,—a designation that has been retained for the part of the province which still belongs to them. The etymology of Soorashtra is disputed, some affirming it to proceed from *Soo*, good—*Rashtra*, country; whilst others deem it a compound from Soorya, the Sun, which would make it the land of the sun. It is strange that the Kattees, who are greatly inferior to the Rajpoot communities in numbers, territory, wealth, and rank, should have had the honour of conferring their name on the peninsula; and it is to be regretted that its more appropriate and classical name of Soorashtra should not have been reverted to by its new governors instead of still further changing it into its present incorrect designation, which has the further disadvantage of giving rise to mistakes whenever its subordinate province of Katteeawar is alone referred to. On this account, as well as to connect it with its ancient history, I would plead strongly for the restoration of its proper name, which even now is more generally known than its modern and erroneous one.

8. The peninsula is divided into the ten prants (provinces or counties) named in the 3d paragraph of this report: these are of very unequal size and importance, the last three on the list containing only 167 villages between them, whilst Hallar alone contains 942. The boundaries of these prants cannot be traced with precision, owing to the encroachments that have from time to time located the masters of one province within the territories of another. Thus the Jam of Nuwanuggur and the Thacor of Bhaonuggur have established their power in the centre of Katteeawar. The Kattees of the Jetpoor family occupy Mendurra in the midst of Soruth: Jetpoor itself properly belonging to Soruth, and being comparatively a modern acquisition. Wankaneera Jhala principality is on the banks of the Muchoo, and the Mahratta authority, which from a few villages has grown into one of the most powerful states in the country, with its capital at Amrellee, and a revenue of four lakhs of rupees a year, has stretched one of its arms to the western coast.* Political boundaries alone would present a map of the

* Korinar, a Purgunnah now of 65 villages, ceded by the the Nuwab of Joonaghur in A. D. 1811.

country, covered over with a confused net-work of lines, angles, and detached circles, interlacing each other in every conceivable shape—a geographical kaleidoscope: unhappily only the southern, and part of the north-western, portion of the peninsula has yet been surveyed, and this has furnished little beyond the sites of villages, &c. Colonel Walker's reports appear the only authority on the subject, but these give the boundaries somewhat loosely, and the existing maps are still further from the truth; indeed it is a difficult matter to lay down the exact lines of separation between the various prants, and in fixing them as per the map in this report* (Enclosure 2) I have taken the means of divers opinions after repeated discussions with the best informed of the several districts.

9. As reference to the people, or whatever constitutes the fluctuating features of a country, will be more facile, and the subdivisions of territory be better understood, when the fixed land-marks that the surface of the country exposes to view have been previously described, I shall, in the first place, notice these—or, in other words, show the skeleton geography of the Peninsula, filling in the flesh and blood afterwards.

The surface of the country is generally undulating, with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions: the high land commencing in the N.W., which throws off its waters into the Gulf of Kutch, and into the Arabian Sea, runs easterly to Surdhar, near which it meets with a range, of which Choteela forms the highest point, running in nearly a southerly direction, and circling eastward to a few miles beyond Jusdhun. From this high land proceed all the rivers that disembogue in the Gulfs of Kutch and of Cambay, and into the Runn. This portion of the Peninsula may be deemed the ridge of the tortoise shell which slopes gradually on all sides, but with its least fall towards the S.S.W., Amrellee and Buggussra, which portion may be considered the table land of the Peninsula: hence the waters are thrown off easterly into the entrance of the Cambay Gulph, and westerly between the Geernar and Geer Hills. This last named range interferes to bar the south. The greater and lesser Geer† describe nearly the arc of a circle, broken between Dedan and Wudal, from the convex side of which numerous streamlets, resembling the ribs of an outspread fan, pour themselves into the sea that washes the southern coasts of the Peninsula.

10. I. *Mountains.*—The high land before alluded to, running easterly to the Choteela range, contains no hills worthy of notice. The conical hill above Choteela is perhaps the most conspicuous, and is scarce 400 feet above the level of the ground.

* The existing maps are so erroneous, that no dependence can be placed on them. The attempt to define boundaries thereon must be considered merely as an approach to correctness for the unsurveyed portions.

† So called by some; properly the Wullak Geer or Mordhar range.

II. The Geernar clump, near Joonaghur, is the most important in height, in historical associations, and in structure. A bold mass of granite rises almost perpendicularly several hundred feet, intersected with thin lamina of quartz in diagonal and nearly parallel directions. Its highest peak is about 3500 feet above the level of the sea. On approaching it from the city it resembles the Lingum in the centre of the Yonee, for it rises from a basin formed by a circular rim of hills: these have four narrow entrances, called ghauts, nearly at the four points of the compass, through which the basin is entered: the hill rim or ridge on its western side rises into a rival mountain, dedicated to Jumeel Shah, a celebrated Mahomedan Peer, whose shrine on the top cures the leprous and the blind to this day, if we may believe both Hindoo and Mussulman tales. The eastern or the Geernar mountain, called in Sanscrit Oojyunt, rises into three lofty peaks, besides a few lesses ones, each sacred to a deity. The Brahmins, the Jains, and the Mussulmans, rival each other in devotion to their sanctity.* Macmurdo was mistaken in connecting the Geernar clump with the Geer Range,† as a plain of 12 miles in its narrowest part separates them. Before leaving this mountain, I should mention, as worthy of notice, the rock called the Bheroo Jup, whence until lately devotees threw themselves into the fearful abyss, as a religious act of suicide. The celebrated rock on which the edicts of Asoka, &c., are traced, is at the entrance of the valley which leads to the base of the mountain from the Joonaghur side.

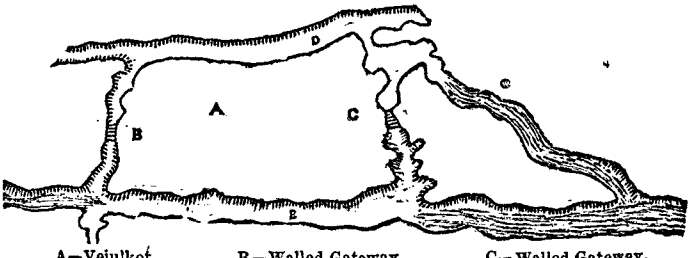
III. The Burda hills, near Poorbundur, are a circular cluster about 30 miles round: the highest point in the north, where are the ruins of Goomlee, is nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Bamboos grow plentifully on their sides, and springs of excellent water are to be found on their summits, which give facilities for harbouring Bharwattyas, &c. In the neighbourhood of Drapha, of Dhank, and of Khagusree, are also hills which in like manner offer shelter and water. The hill of Gop, half-way between Bhanwur and Lalpoor, is celebrated for the ascetism in ancient times shown on its summits, and for certain caverns, whose depths it is pretended no one has fathomed—the apparent terminations being merely a delusion to conceal the mysteries of the interior! The Oshum Doongur is a solitary narrow tabular hill, half way between the Bhadur and Ooben rivers, about four hundred feet

* The first peak, 3d in height, is dedicated to Amba Devie or Bhuwanee. The 2nd, or highest and central peak, to Goruknath. The 3d. and second in height, to Dalatree Swamee and Shah Mudar. The celebrated Jain temples are on the first landing place at the base of the Amba Devie peak: the oldest date I could discover on them was S. 1215, A. D. 1159; but there are remains of more ancient temples said to have been destroyed by Allah Oo deen Khoonee, the bloody. The Geernar temples are inferior to those of Palitana in number and in architectural beauty.

† And still more so in speaking of the Geer as being a village, &c.

high, worthy of mention from the quantity of Obsidian covering its summit, exactly resembling Kendal coal, which tradition attributes to the coagulated blood shed in battle at the time of the Panduws.

IV. *The Geer.*—This is a remarkable formation, worthy of a more detailed notice than the limits of this report permit. It may be described as a succession of ridges and hills covered with forest trees and jungle. I have marched for twenty miles within it before finding room enough to pitch a bechova. The Geer, properly so called, ends near Dedan in the south-east, towards which it gradually narrows itself: the hills that again rise between Wudal and the Shetroonjee river, and sometimes called the lesser Geer, are not so termed by the natives of the district. From Koriar, near Mendurra in the north-west, to Dedan, the distance is upwards of fifty miles in a straight line. From Sursaee in the north, to Ghantwur south, it is near thirty miles. This extensive arena is divided by two main vallies running north and south, into which, from numerous hills and hillocks, pour a vast number of streamlets that create the Singoora and Rawel rivers, which enter the sea near Koreenor and Sunikra. The main lines of communication are through these vallies. The Geer has three other roads through it, but no cross communication save by difficult footpaths. Towards the north its hills are low, but they rise gradually towards the south, where they reach an elevation of about one thousand feet. The Nundee Vela Hill, between Toolsee Sham and Kunthala, forms a conspicuous landmark for vessels approaching the southern coast. Every hill has its peculiar name. The Chassa is the most noted as a retreat for Bharwuttyas, as being difficult of access, having good water on its summit, and containing caverns and places of concealment which could be defended by a few resolute men against numbers. * As a specimen of what nature has done to render the Geer a formidable retreat for the disaffected, I adjoin a sketch of the position of Vejulkot near Toolsee Sham.



A—Vejulkot. B—Walled Gateway. C—Walled Gateway.
D—A deep nullah, with precipitous banks.
E—The Rawul River, with precipitous banks.

* Ensign Robertson, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, was shot in an attempt to storm a position somewhat similar to this, in A. D. 1832.

The only approaches to this place are by the northern and southern extremities, but these are all but impracticable for guns, and it would cost many lives to attempt it in any other manner if defended. Major Jervis, in his statement before the Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1838, is mistaken in speaking of the neglected inhabitants of the Geernar range, the aborigines of the soil, whom he estimates at two-fifths of the Katteewar population. The Geernar is nearly a solitary clump, possessing no other inhabitants than the priests of its temples, and ascetics. The Geer range, which that officer must have had in view, can scarcely be said to have any population. During half the year, *i. e.*, from the commencement of the monsoon to December, it is dangerous to reside in, owing to the malaria produced by its extensive jungle, and the poisonous quality of its waters. The poor villagers, who are tempted to live on its outskirts by the favourable terms on which land is there given to them, present a melancholy spectacle in their yellow cadaverous looks. I have seen few without scars produced by cautery—the native substitute for blisters—all over the abdomen. The Seedee race is the only one which, as on the pestilential coast of Africa, seems exempt from the noxious climate of this district. A few of these, chiefly the descendants of runaway slaves, occupy hamlets on the borders of the Geer without appearing to suffer, and they also tend the cattle which thrive in the Geer at all seasons. After the unhealthy months are over, droves of cattle frequent the Geer, and temporary hamlets are erected, inhabited chiefly by Charons, and of these a few are sometimes tempted to remain throughout the year, but it cannot be said to have any fixed race of inhabitants. Even in the dry season few can drink of its waters for many days together without affections of the stomach and otherwise suffering. Water and forage are retained here during seasons of drought after the plains have become dried up, and in the worst seasons the cattle from many miles round here find enough to eke out a couple of months' subsistence when all elsewhere is barren and dry. The forest trees are chiefly of the smaller kind, but teak is abundant, and supplies the neighbourhood with wood for their buildings and furniture. The expense of land carriage, and its inferiority in growth to the Malabar teak, prevent a more extended consumption.

V. The hilly ground between Wudal and the Shetroonjee somewhat resembles the Geer, but its hills are not high, the range is much narrower, less wooded, and more facile of transit. It is known by the name of the Wullak Geer, also the Mordhar range; and the continuation eastward of the Shetroonjee by that of Lamdhur. It is sometimes termed the lesser Geer, but these general terms are little known in the localities themselves, where every peak or ridge has its own peculiar designation. For instance, proceeding from west to east, they are respectively named Panchtobra, Modal, Mawo, Chuttrasa, Bhekree, Brochasoor-seer, under which is a valley named Khoriar-na-seer-no-

Galo—remarkable for its retaining water throughout the severest drought—Shibetee, Kodalia, Gorakhuro, Kurra Kulee, Gurer—the Gurer valley, from its facilities for water, and of concealment and defence, is a celebrated haunt of Bharwuttyas—Dholia, Dhar-Gebur, Kumla, and Sawuro. The Shetroonjee river here terminates the range.

VI. East of the river rises the celebrated Palitana mountain, called also Shetroonjia Shiturkot, and a variety of other names. The Jain temples on the top of this hill possess considerable architectural beauty: its height is about 1,500 feet.* Near Shehor there is a small hill, a detached spur as it were of the Lamdhur range, and which terminates the hilly formation in the east until it is again met with in the Bhudlee range that runs into the high land beyond Jusdhun.

11. *Rivers.*—The province abounds in rivers—it is difficult to make a day's march in any direction without crossing several. None, however, except the Bhadur are navigable; and even this, the largest and longest in the country, presents in the dry season only deep pools, with a mere trickling streamlet to connect them. In the monsoon it is navigable by boats of from ten to fifteen khundees, as far as Wuntlee on the united Oojeet and Ooben branch, and to Jetpor on the main stream, and continuously at this season to Kotiana. The rivers therefore scarce deserve the name, but are rather like mountain torrents that pour forth a volume of water after heavy rain, and again speedily subside into insignificance—yet to see the width of the banks of many, and the huge body of water rolling past during the monsoon, a stranger would imagine them of much more importance than they really are. The majority, however, serve to irrigate the adjacent fields by wells dug at the foot of the banks. The Bhadur rises in the Mandwa hill behind Jusdhun, and disembogues at Nuvee Bunder; next to it in size is the Shetroonjee, which rises on the Susaee hill of the Geer range, and terminates at Sooltanpoor beyond Tullajee. Two streams—viz. the Kharee and the Kharudee, the former retaining water throughout the year—with dangerous quick sands, pass through a nitrous soil, and

* The enormous outlay on the buildings on this hill may be supposed when the transport of every single stone costs a coree [something less than the third of a rupee.] The floors of all the temples are in tessellated marble work of divers colours, and the thousands of idols they contain are all of marble. The temples recently erected by Moteechund Ameerchund are said to have cost about four lakhs of rupees, but they would scarcely be missed from the crowd of similar structures which crown the whole summit of the mountain. The oldest date to be found in the inscriptions on these temples is S. 1582, A. D. 1526-27, but it seems probable that the Jains had temples on the hill at an earlier period; the very name of the place, *Palee Sthana*, or the place of the Palee, a language chiefly devoted to them, or to Boodhistical writings, betokens a very ancient period. The oldest inscriptions profess to notify the seventh consecration; a subsequent one commemorates the assembly of different religious sects for the purpose of discussion, by Akbar in S. 1639, A. D. 1583-84, and the support given by him to the Jains.

enter the Shetroonjee near Krankuch ; the effect of this saline effusion is stated to be felt throughout the remainder of its course. The Muchoo is the third river in size : it rises in the high land between Choteela and Surdhar, and, passing Wankaneer and Morvee, disembogues at the mouth of the Runn near Mallia. The Oojeet, which rises near Goondalee, is fed by numerous streams from the Geer ; joins the Ooben near Wuntlee, and the Bhadur a mile above Nuvee. The Ooben, which rises near the source of the Oojeet at Bhensan, but is thrown off to the northward by the Geernar mountain, which it encircles until it joins the Oojeet as above; and the Ajee or Rajkot River are also streams of some size, retaining a current of water throughout the year. Pools of water are to be found in most of the rivers at all seasons of the year, and it would fill a goodly vocabulary to name every stream.

12. *Runns.*— One of the striking geographical features of this peninsula are the tracts of country called Runns, by which it is partly surrounded. That of Cutch, called the Great Runn, completes with the Gulph its northern boundary. The Small Runn commences near the other in the N. E., continuing to the Gulph of Cambay, with which the eastern limits are completed ; and, in the N. W., a narrow Runn separates the district of Okhamundul from the rest of the peninsula, except by the connecting link of a narrow bank of sand at Mudhe. I do not know any English word exactly corresponding to Runn. It is neither exclusively a swamp nor a fen, nor a desert, nor a salt marsh, but a compound of all. The Great Runn has been described by Macmurdo, Burnes, Lyell, &c. : the Small Runn has not, as far as I am aware, yet been noticed ; and as this is a very interesting tract of country, possessing some marked distinctions from that of the larger Runn, I purpose availing myself of the first opportunity of visiting it that may occur to me, to transmit a report upon it. In some parts of it salt is collected by the bordering villagers ; in others, the bulbous roots of a plant called beer abound, which, in times of famine, are dug up for food. A plant called theg also grows here plentifully, which furnishes nutriment : its roots are bruised, and a substance resembling small seed extracted therefrom. During the monsoon, communication with Ahmedabad is interrupted by this Runn, which is crossed with some difficulty by horse and foot travellers. Carts have to go round in the Veerumgam direction, to avoid the mud and small nullas in it, which are then filled with water. The Okhamundul Runn has been described in my report on that province forwarded to Government with letter No. 213, dated 14th July, 1841.

13. I now proceed to notice, in their consecutive geographical order, the modern subdivisions of the peninsula ; and,

I. In the N. W. comes the small province of Okhamundul, itself rendered a peninsula by the Runn that separates it from the mainland. This district was conquered from the piratical tribes who pos-

sessed it in A. D. 1815, and ceded to the Gaekwar by the VII. Article of the Supplemental Treaty with that Sovereign, dated 6th November, 1817. Having elsewhere given a separate report on this district, I pass on to its adjoining province.

II.—*Hallar*—Comprises the northern part of the peninsula from Meeanee on the west coast to the junction of the Gulf with the Runn of Kutch. It is named after Jam Hala, an ancestor of that branch of the Jareja tribe which conquered it: it now belongs to different families of this tribe, whose name the practice of infanticide has brought rather prominently to notice. Its principal chiefs are those of Nuwanuggur, Gondul, Rajkot, Dhurol, and Kotra Sanganee. The western part of Hallar is termed Bararee, which is the level portion between the Hills, the Sea, the Okhamundul Runn, and the Gulph of Kutch. Nuwanuggur, the capital of the Jam, and the most populous city in Soorashtra, was founded by Jam Rawul in A. D. 1540. Hallar is the largest and most populous province of the peninsula.

III.—*Muchoo Kanta.*—Is a narrow slip of territory, on either bank of the Muchoo River, belonging to the Morvee and Mallia chiefs, who are more recently descended from the Kutch family than their brethren of Hallar. Mallia is of the Morvee Bhayad. The present Morvee chief is the 8th in descent from Rao Dhunjee, whose son, Ruvajee, obtained Morvee in A. D. 1677, but was murdered in A. D. 1698 by the son of a younger brother, since which period the younger branch has been seated on the Kutch Gadee, the elder retaining Muchoo Kanta and part of Wagur. *

IV.—*Jhalawar*—Or the country of the Jhalas, unites with Hallar to the southward of Muchoo Kanta, and fills up the rest of the Peninsula to its N. E. angle where the Kutch Runn bends to the north; eastward it reaches nearly to the head of the Cambay Gulph. This division includes the Petty State of Moolee, owned by Purmar Rajpoots,† and the Musselman one of Bujana, occupied by Juts,‡ whence that district is called Nhanoo or lesser Jutwar.§ Beyond the N.E. angle of the Peninsula, though politically included in this division, are the Mahomedan States of Dussara and Wunod, the Kolee one of Jhinjoowara, and part of Patree which is under a Koonbee family.

* The history of the Morvee family was given at some length in my report to Government dated 23d October 1839, No. 260; and Col. Walker's report on Muchoo Kanta gives many additional particulars. This Officer's reports on Hallar, Muchoo Kanta, Jhalawar, Gohelwar, Soruth, Burda, and Katteewar, are indeed so full as to render my allusions to them brief, confining myself to a connected view of the whole and to what has escaped previous notice.

† Probably the ancient Prumara,—one of the so called thirty-six original Rajpoot tribes.

‡ Probably of the ancient Jet race, though now converted to Mahomedanism.

§ The inhabitants and Mool Grassias are chiefly Juts, but the ruling family is of Baloch extraction.

These four are in the geographical division of Wudheear, adjoining that of Chowal. The Jhalas are supposed to have been located in the Peninsula since the eighth century.* The chief Gadees in Jhalawar are Drangadra, Limree, Wudwan, Wankaneer, Than, Saela, and Choora, all of the Drangadra family originally, and, though entirely independent of it, still considering their investiture on accession to the Gadee incomplete without a dress from the Head of their tribe. The districts bordering on the Jhalawar Runn are named Null Kanta, and Nhanoo or the lesser Bhal. The southern portion of Jhalawar is termed the Burwala Purguna from the town of that name, and is now under the Ahmedabad Collectorate; as are also other villages of Limree, Wudwan and Than, shown in the Statistical tables.

V.—*Gohelwar*, or the Province of the Gohels, fills up the remainder of the Eastern frontier. The Gohel Rajpoots were driven out of Marwar by the Rahtors, in the end of the 12th century, and acquired their footing in the Peninsula chiefly by intermarriage with the Choorasama family of Joonaghur. By the revolutions of fortune their first town, built and named Sejukpoor after Sejuk the chief, who conducted hither the tribe, has fallen into the possession of a Kattee family; whilst Gohelwar has nearly doubled its original size by acquisitions from the Kattee and other tribes. The western division of Gohelwar, between the Shetroonjee and Jholapooree rivers—the hills and the Sea, and this strip of land, still retains some of its former Surweya and Kolee† Proprietors. The Rajah of Bhaonuggur, who has dropped the title of Gohel for that of Rawul, is descended from the eldest son of Sejuk, and is the principal chief in Gohelwar. Next in consequence, though far behind him in wealth and possessions, are the States of Palitana, Lathee and Wulla: the two former are possessions bequeathed to Sejuk's two younger sons, and Wulla more recently derived from the Bhaonuggur family out of the 384 villages ‡ alleged to have been given with Lathee to Sarunjee the second son of the founder of the tribe: only eleven villages now remain under Lathee, and four of these are subject to the Ahmedabad jurisdiction. The establishment of the Gaekwar's power at Amrellee and Damnuggur, has swallowed up the greater portion of its territory, for which, and for the honor of alliance with Damojee Gaekwar, the Lathee chief's tribute was remitted to him, and the yearly nuzrana of a Horse is all that is now claimed by the Baroda Government. Bhaonuggur was

* The original name of this tribe was Mukwahana, by which title some tribes are said still to be known in Central India: they claim to have received their Grass from the Peeran Puttun (Anhulwara) Gadee.

† Two tribes of Kolees in the south of the Peninsula are termed Khussia and Khant: both appear to have intermarried above their original state, the former with an ancestor of the Thakor of Bhaonuggur, from whom Sadool Khussia, the recent noted Bharwuttya, who owned Monpoor and other villages in this quarter, was lineally descended.

‡ The traditions of ancient allotments of *Grass* are generally exaggerated, and must be received with caution.

founded by Bhao Singhjee, in A. D. 1743, but having fallen under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, in virtue of our conquests from the Peishwa, the situation of the Thakor is less independent than that of the other chiefs of the peninsula, who have their capitals removed from that jurisdiction; and as the family is keenly sensible of this difference, and has constantly essayed to have it removed without success, it seems probable that the seat of government will be before very long removed to within that portion of the Bhaonuggur territory which claims equal independence with the remainder of the peninsula.

VI. The small district of *Oond Surweya* is imbedded in Gohelwar, it being merely the strip of land on the banks of the Shetroonjee river northward of the Wullak hills. Oond implies low, the district being confined to the level country on either side the river: it contains only thirty-three villages, of which six have fallen under Bhaonuggur. Datha, with twenty villages, belongs to the same tribe, and is consequently attached politically to this division, though it is situated in Wullak. This small tract of land is quite unworthy the name of a province or prant, and is chiefly interesting from its having preserved the remnants of the Rajpoot tribe which ruled in the peninsula before the invasions of its present proprietors. No permanent settlement regarding the tribute of this small district has yet been made, but the amount formerly taken by the Gaekwar's managers has been realized, except where impoverished circumstances rendered remissions necessary.

VII. *Babriawar*, or the country of the Babrias.—This province adjoins Wullak, having the Jholapooree and Malun rivers for its boundaries east and west, and reaching from the sea to the Geer hills. The proprietors of land are Babrias (commonly, though erroneously, called Babria Kattees) and Aheers. The Babrias class themselves under 72 tribes, as per list given in appendix (Enclosure 3), but these are traced up to the three leading ones of Koteela, Wuroo, and Dhankra. The first draw their source from intermarriage with the daughter of a Seekor Brahmin; the second to connection with the Jetwa family of Poorbundur; the third claim descent from the Panduws. The Aheers trace their lineage to the ancient Solunkee Rapoots of the island of Diu,* and believe themselves to have fallen into possession of the territory of the Wala Rajpoots by the gradual extinction of that race. These tribes seem to have been formerly located higher up in the peninsula, as they claim Than for their country, and to have been gradually driven to the southward by the invasion of the Kattees some four or five centuries ago. The Nuwab of Joonaghur claims sovereignty over Babriawar, in virtue of the exactions which his occupation of the neighbouring district of Oond has enabled him to make for a long series of years, and of his having retained military posts in the country.

* I am now writing a separate report on Babriawar, in which their own histories will be given. The statistical table in the appendix is condensed from the materials collected for that report.

The Zumeendars are too divided and weak to maintain their independence, which has only been secured to them in its present modified form by the existence of the British power, which realizes regularly the tribute that the Moolukgeeree excursions of the Mahratta force formerly imposed: except with Dedan, which is the most powerful of these petty Zumeendaries, no permanent settlement for their tribute has been entered into. The port of Jaffrabad* is in the centre of Babriawar, and forms, with eleven neighbouring villages, an acquisition of the Zunjeera Seedee. I could not discover the era when the Seedee first obtained a footing here: according to the tradition of the place it was ceded to him by Moozuffur Shah of Ahmedabad, which, if the last of that name, would show the grant to have been made somewhere near the year A.D. 1570; but some doubt is thrown on this assertion by the fort having been built only in A.D. 1747,† at which time the place is said to have been in possession of Turks‡ and Kolees. The port of Jaffrabad is one of the best in the peninsula, and affords shelter for shipping throughout the monsoon. There is no portion of the peninsula that has been more misrepresented than Babriawar by every writer on it, from Colonel Walker down to Mr Elphinstone, who, copying these several authorities, says, "Nearly in the south is a hilly district called Babriawar, which is covered with woods," whereas there are few trees and still fewer hills in this district; the mistake has probably originated in supposing the Geer hills to be in Babriawar, which province they only skirt.

VIII.—*Soruth.*—This province adjoins Babriawar to the west, reaching along the sea coast to Madoopoor, and inland to the Bhadur River, where it meets Hallar, and with it encloses the seaboard district of Burda, and completes the circle that constitutes Katteewar a central province.

Soruth contains some minor geographical divisions, viz. — The Bhadur and Nolee Kantas. The Geer—the larger and lesser Geer. The larger and lesser Nugher. The two first refer to the districts on either side of the rivers so named. The Gur § is the lowland watered by the Bhadur, the Oojeet, and the Sawlee Rivers. During the monsoon this tract is commonly covered with water, and the communications between village and village are then made in small canoes. The population consists chiefly of Koonbee and Kolee cultivators. The larger Geer is the main body of the hilly and jungly district reaching to Dedan, described in my 10th paragraph. Though a large portion of

* The correct orthography is Moozuffurabad.

† By Seedee Sooban Khan.

‡ This is the first notice I have met with of any settlement by this nation: we read of a union between the Mamlukes of Egypt and Mahmood Begra against the Portuguese, and that the Turks who succeeded them, continued to send ships into these seas. If the allegation be true, a small colony may have chosen the spot as a watering place for their ships, perhaps temporarily resident only.

§ A term common to rice and marsh land.

this range is considered in Katteewar; the other is the smaller portion westward of the main body, reaching nearly to Puttun. The Nagher is the strip of land between the Geer and the sea, commencing from the Nolee Kanta near Mangrol, and terminating with Babriawar. Korinar in the centre of Nagher, with a large district subordinate to it, was ceded to the Gaekwar by the Nuwab of Joonaghur in A. D. 1811. In addition to the old Rajpoot Grassias, spoken of in paragraph 5, Nagher contains several Mahomedan Syud proprietors. Nhanee, or the lesser Nagher, which adjoins Babriawar, is more commonly called the Oond district, from its chief town of that name. Besides Syud Grassias, this part of Nagher contains some few families of the mixed Gohel and Khant races, who claim to have held possession of Diu before the Portuguese conquest in A. D. 1535. This period of Rajpoot history, like every other depending only on Hindoo sources, is involved in obscurity. The Syuds hold their land in grant from the earliest periods of Mussulman invasion. The first Mahommedan encroachment in this peninsula after the Ghuznuvee storm, would appear to have been made by Gheeasoo Deen Ghori's Generals towards the close of the twelfth century; the latter occupied (Anhulwara) Puttun in A. D. 1195. Kootub ood-deen, after ravaging part of the peninsula, placed a garrison in Anhulwara Puttun; when this was withdrawn or expelled is unknown, but Jelaloo deen Khilje would appear to have established his power prior to Allahoo Deen's conquest in A. D. 1297, for there is an inscription on marble in the market place of the town of Puttun,* on the west coast, bearing date A. H. 697, 12th of Rubee ool Uwul (A. D. 1297), wherein one Shadyawur Khan notifies that he has been sent thither by the Protector of Mankind to remedy the misgovernment of a Meerza Inayut, &c. Allahoo Deen himself is commonly known in this Province by his epithet of Khoonee, or the Bloody, and he appears to have made havoc with the temples and images as well as with flesh and blood. Some beautiful ruins of temples on the Geernar are pointed out as his work, and in like manner his name bears the odium of his predecessor's Iconoclastic fury. The mass of ancient tombs, some of beautiful design, around Puttun, denote a numerous bygone Mussulman population. On one of these I read the date A. H. 707, A. D. 1307. The old Sŏmnath temple, whose fame attracted the Ghuznuvee hero, is still standing in a ruined state, crowned with a Mahommedan cupola, itself in ruins, a relic of the conqueror's bigotry. Though traces of beautiful sculpture and imagery are still to be seen, there is nothing in the size of the temple to lead one to suppose it the effect of the wealth that is said to have been bestowed

* Commonly called Belawul or Verawul Puttun, but Belawul is merely the port town of Puttun, and distant from it a couple of miles. Deo and Somnath are also discriminative epithets prefixed to its name.

on it.* The chiefship of Mangrol,† which is tributary to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, would appear, by an inscription on the walls bearing date S. 1202, A.D. 1146, to have been then a fief of the Anhulwara Gadee, or at least owning it as a superior power. The first Mussulman immigration is here traced to a Bokhara family, who landed on the coast under the guidance of Syud Shah Sikundur, of Toormur, and dethroned the Rajah of the place, named Koour Pal‡ in A. H. 777§ A. D. 1376, and shortly after gave it over to the authority of Feeroz Shah;‖ the easy conquest of a place of this size and strength by a handful of adventurers, would denote the prior existence of a Mahommedan population. A mosque, which adorns Mangrol, and is the finest building of its kind in the peninsula, was shortly after erected under the auspices of Feeroz Shah, and bears the date of A. H. 785, A. D. 1383, on the tablet that records the event; another inscription on the wall notices the re-conquest of the place from the Mahrattas in A.H. 1162, A.D. 1749, after its occupation by them for twelve years, by the ancestors of the present Sheik of the place. The Joonaghur power over Mangrol was acquired during the vigorous administration of the Nagur Dewan Umurjee, in the year S. 1822, A. D. 1766-67.¶ The Nuwab of Joonaghur is the chief power in Soruth, and indeed in the peninsula over which his armies formerly levied a tax, called Zortutubee,** which is now continued to him under guarantee of the British Government, who receive one-fourth for the expenses of collection, &c. The only other independent chiefs in Soruth are of the Nuwab's Bhayad, viz. those of Bantwa, and there is a petty talooka of two villages, held by Mahommedans of the Sheta tribe, obtained by them during the period of the Ahmedabad Soobahs in this province.

IX. *Burda* has been alluded to when speaking of the Jetwa Rajpoots in my 5th paragraph. It is the small remnant left to this ancient family of all its former possessions. This narrow strip from Madoo-

* One of the most remarkable relics to be seen at Puttun is a double statue of Boodh and the Lingum joined to the back, denoting, as it were, the union at one time of the two hostile faiths.

† Correctly Mungulpoor, subsequently corrupted to Manglor, the Monoglossum of Ptolemy, and hence the modern Mangrol.

‡ Or Koonwar, or Koomar Pal, a common Rajpoot name.

§ The exact date is A. H. 777-17 of Shuwal. I am indebted to the descendants of the Layud for these particulars, the same being recorded in the annals of their house. The head of the family, or, as it is termed, occupant of the Gadee, enjoys great reputation for sanctity; and the shrine of his ancestor is believed to cure the sick and perform other miracles, to this day.

‖ The Syud, having ceased to trouble himself with sublunary matters, devoted himself after the conquest of the place, to his creed, and died in the odour of sanctity at the age of seventy-five.

¶ In this year the Nuwab's army took Mangrol by assault: the arrangement by which his present rights over the Purgunnah were secured was made in S. 1827, A. D. 1771-72.

** Literally—sought by force.

poor to Nurvee, comprises only a few villages on the sea coast, and, after passing the Bhadur, does not reach inland at the widest point twenty miles from the sea. Nearly half of the Burda hills belong to the Jam of Nuggur, and from Udwana the line of territory abruptly turns till it again unites with the sea at Meeanee Bunder. The port of Poorbunder, though somewhat obstructed by the bar of sand at its mouth, is the best on the west coast, and carries on trade with Zanzibar, Mocha, and other ports of Arabia, Sonmeanee, Scinde, and the Malabar coast; about sixty vessels, ranging from twenty to two and three hundred khundees, belonging to the port, many of which are laid up.

X. *Katteewar.**—This large central province is named after the Kattee proprietors of the soil, of whom the three chief tribes are the Wala, the Khachur, and the Khooman; these tribes, termed Shakhaeet or noble, are subdivided into twenty of the first, seven of the second, and ten of the third—in all thirty-seven: and there are ninety-three tribes of Ehwurutias, or *ignoble*, as per list given in Appendix (Enclosure No. 4.) Katteewar is divided into five districts, viz.: Punchal, in the north-east; Khooman, in the south; and the three intermediate ones of Wussawar, Kharapat, and Alug Dhananee. The first is celebrated for its breed of horses, and is chiefly occupied by the Khachur tribe. The western division, obtained from Soruth, belongs exclusively to the Walas. This portion is sometimes classed in Soruth, sometimes in Katteewar—belonging to neither of the five original divisions of this Prant. Khooman takes its name from the tribe which people it, though their power and influence have been greatly broken by their long struggle with the Bhaonuggur chief who now occupies Sawur Koondla, the chief town in the district. Amrellee, in the heart of Katteewar, is the capital of His Highness the Gaekwar's possessions in the Peninsula, which owe their main bulk to acquisitions from the smaller Kattee Grassias, partly by their desire to shelter themselves under a powerful State, and partly by the customary Mahratta process of deglutition. The Wala family of Jetpor is now the most powerful of the Kattees. The Khachur one of Jusdhun, the next. This last has possessed in succession two vigorous chiefs, who by force, wealth and dexterity combined, have broken down the barrier of the Kattee law of "Gavel Kind," and maintained themselves singly as chief of the Talooka. This law of equal partition is gradually reducing the importance of all the Kattee proprietors, and except the two above named no other is of any great weight in the country; although the Wala Talookas of Buggusra, Beelka and Kotra, the Khachur ones of Paliad, Choleeta, Anundpoor and Kureeana, and the Kwur ones of Dhandulpoor and Soodamra, are of respectable size, but they are sub-divided into numerous shares. The Bhudlee Talooka, by the

* Vide note to 35th para.

recent death of Bhankhachur without issue, has become the property of distant relations, shareholders of several other States. The Khoomans, though they retain some of the grass of their ancestors, no longer possess any independent existence as separate States. The exact period of the Kattees settling themselves in this Peninsula is unknown, but it is believed to be towards the close of the fourteenth century : they came immediately from the North-Eastern quarter of Kutch, and appear to have been a nomade tribe, wandering with their herds wherever they could find pasture, and plundering by profession. Their first establishment in fixed villages is said to have taken place between two and three centuries ago, but even so late as the commencement of this century we find Colonel Walker speaking of them as addicted to all their former habits—the Jetpor and Jusdhun families excepted, whose example he says " may afford a hope that the rest of the Kattees may also be reclaimed." Those who set this good example were formerly styled " reformed Kattees"—a term already become obsolete, but the establishment of the British supremacy has alone put a stop to their predatory excursions, and many Kattees are yet living who have stuck their spears into the gates of Ahmedabad during such occasions. The lightness of the tribute paid by these tribes in proportion to their revenues, as compared with other communities, is owing to the greater developement of their resources, which habits of order have created, since these proportions were fixed by the Mahratta Moolukgeree commanders, and confirmed by Col. Walker in A. D. 1808. The Kattees owe their possessions chiefly to the general anarchy produced by the decline of the Mahomedan power—the Jhala Jareja, and other tribes, purchasing immunity from their plunder by the cession of villages : Jetpoor, Beelka, Mendurra, &c., were thus given up by the Nuwab of Joonaghur, less than a century ago, with reserved rights therein. The Kattees are evidently a northern race : their stature, features,—above all their blue and grey colored eyes, by no means unfrequent—give much of probability to the idea that they are of Scythean descent, with which their habits in some degree correspond. The Sun is their chief deity ; its symbol is drawn on every deed at the head of the list of living witnesses, with the words *Sree Sooruj Nee Shakh.** Their mixture with other tribes has inocculated them with respect for the Braminical deities, but the sun is paramount. There is on the Mandwa hill, near Than, a temple dedicated to the sun, generally believed to have been erected by the Kattees on their arrival in the country, for it was in that neighbourhood that they first established themselves ; but if so, the Kattees no longer worship therein, and the rudeness of their primeval state, together with their ignorance of its history, throw some doubt on its origin : the Sanscrit inscription on the pedestal of the deity is nearly illegible, and would betoken an earlier period than that fixed for the

* The witness of the holy Sun.

immigration of the Kattees.* It is somewhat singular that the Purmar Rajpoots of Moolee should have borrowed this deity, whom they have named Manduwra, from the hill on which this temple stands. He is universally believed to represent the sun, which is besides visible from the halo round his head; but whoever may have been the rearers of this edifice, they have given him a wife and a companion to share his honours.

14. The number of separate jurisdictions, as shewn in the statistical tables accompanying, was formerly 292, of which eighty have been absorbed, chiefly by the Gaekwar's encroachments in Katteewar, but also by acquisition of territory on the part of the Jam of Nuwa Nuggur, the Thakor of Bhaonuggur, and the chief of Jusdhun: the number now paying tribute to the British and Baroda Governments is 212. Some of these pay only to one, but many also to both; for instance, Jhalawar is tributary exclusively to the British—Gohelwar, with the exception of Bhaonuggur, Oond Surweya, and Babriawar, to the Gaekwar—Okhamundul is held tribute free, and the remaining provinces pay to both powers. The British share of the tribute is increased by the cession by the Gaekwar in part of subsidy of that of Bhaonuggur. The proportions now realizable from the peninsula are as follow:—

British...	Tribute	Rs. 6,06,709	13	4
	Do. as Subsidy	,, 81,950	0	0
	Share of customs ceded by Poorbunder	., 26,001	0	0
	Total	Rs. 7,14,660	13	4
Gaekwar		,, 3,76,121	4	7
Nuwab of Joonaghur		,, 92,861	12	0
	Grand Total	Rs. 11,83,643	13	11

The above sum may be deemed one-fifth of the annual rental of the peninsula, which is estimated at about sixty lakhs of rupees. The tribute presses on some states severely—on others the contrary; but the basis of the permanent settlement was to take things as they were, and prevent their getting worse. The Mahrattas followed no other calculation than that based on the respective powers of attack and resistance, and the majority of the chiefs doubtless owe their present existence to the benevolent policy that dictated nearly costless realization of the tribute on one hand, and on the other protection to the states who paid. Twelve states, it will be perceived by the tables, pay no tribute, viz.—Jaffrabad under Zunjeera, and petty talookas formed by Mahratta adventurers during the period of their sovereign's power, or villages that have never been classed under, or paid tribute or fealty to,

* Inscriptions have been removed from this temple, and from that of Somnath, by English gentlemen. It is said that the spots whence they were extracted are shown. It is deeply to be regretted that one of the chief means of tracing the history of a country should be thus lost owing to misplaced zeal.

any state, and who, in virtue of immemorial usage, are little chiefships in themselves. There are now, therefore, 224 separate jurisdictions; but this number faintly pourtrays the real amount of existing sovereignties. The minor Rajpoot and the Kattee states maintain the law of equal male inheritance* and equal rights. Thus Drapha, a Rajpoot talooka, possesses 163 sovereigns; and Cheetul, a Kattee town under Jetpoor, thirty-two—without including the rising generation. In most cases the patrimony is divided and subdivided into separate portions, reserving more or less of it in common. In some, the family estate is held mujmoo, or in joint tenure; but the continued bickerings that ensue generally end in one proprietor after another claiming the division or *wechan* of the common property. To all these subdivisions must be added the numerous farms or portions of land, belonging to one or to many proprietors, mortgaged to clear off embarassments: the number of separate jurisdictions may therefore be calculated at several thousands instead of at their nominal number.

15. The establishment of the various tribes in the peninsula was founded on the sword, but much of their territory was subsequently gained by the weaker landholders writing over their grass to whomsoever they thought best able to protect them, reserving a fixed portion for themselves: these, where they have retained only a minor share of the village lands and taxes, without one in its Government, are termed Mool grassias; and from the natural result of power and cupidity united, have in most cases been deprived by degrees of much or all of what they had reserved for themselves. With these exceptions, the tenure on which all the chiefs hold their possessions is that of absolute sovereignty over, and property in, the soil. Whatever may be thought of this question as refers to the ancient Hindoo principle of the sovereign's claim, here he is held the lord of the soil. He bequeaths portions to his sons for their maintenance, or to religious characters in charity or ostentation. Such bequests convey the donor's rights to the recipient, and so far the head of the tribe loses his sovereignty over the soil, though, by the arrangement for military service and for payment of a fixed tribute where he himself is tributary, a modified form of sovereignty over the person is continued. In this respect the tenure is alike in the oldest and most recent of the ruling tribes. In illustration I will sketch the origin and formation of a village community: the first process is an examination of the ground by the chief in person or his deputed agents, and on the site being fixed he gives out publicly his intentions; hereupon men who fancy they can better their condition by change, and who can command from two to a hundred ploughs, proceed

* In most of the former, and in some of the latter, a share called Mhotup, or eldership, is given to the eldest son—generally one additional share to that possessed by the other sons: thus, if there be five sons, six shares are made, and the eldest gets two—but the practice varies.

to make their terms, which vary according to the character of the chief, the quality of the soil, &c., but principally only as to the amount of profit for the first two or three years, after which the payment is made under different heads, more or less varying; the general result differs but little, varying from a third to half of the produce in kind, with a proportionate increase in fixed money tax. Generally the cultivators receive for the first year of occupancy the whole of the produce, the second year a small proportion is assigned to the chief, and the third year, unless the ground had required great outlay for clearing, he receives his full rights, as fixed by the deed of agreement passed to the patel or patels who have brought the ryots over to him.

16. Each plough pays a certain sum called Santhee Weera, varying from eight to fifty rupees. The cultivators prefer a low money tax, and a larger payment in kind, because the losses incurred by drought are more equally divided. The payment in kind is called *Wujje*, also *Bhoj*. A santhe of land varies all over the country: in some it is as much as can be ploughed by two bullocks, in others by three, and in some by four. In some districts this last is called a double santhee; in others six bullocks per plough are necessary to form a double santhee; and in some, again, even three bullocks constitute a double santhee. These variations occasion similar changes in the revenue management: generally a santhee of land is deemed to contain three prajas, each praja thirty weegas or beegas, and each weega a square of 95 cubits or forty-five yards.* For this extent of land are required for seed in land watered only by the monsoon,

2¼	Maunds†	of Bajree.
1¾	Do.	Til.
20	Do.	Wheat.
22½	Do.	Gram.
9	Do.	Kupassia or Cotton seeds.

And the produce, say of bajree, which is the staple of the country, would be in good seasons ten kulsees, or 300 muns of bajree, which, at the average rate at such seasons of twelve annas per mun, would give a return of 225 rupees per santhee. Now of this I take the Morvee Talooka as an example: 40 rupees go to the chief as santhee weera: the produce is divided into five shares, of which the chief receives one—of the remaining four, one is expended in reaping and harvesting, the extra labourers being paid in kind, and this includes Brahmins, Charons, and the various mendicants who flock together at such seasons; and calculating a third share as necessary to meet the santhee weera. It will be seen that two-fifths of the produce are realised by the cultivators, and about the same by the chief—this as simple rent of his

* Nominally—but in reality reduced to forty-two yards by the mode of applying the line, and in some districts to less.

† Throughout calculated in the Surat maund of forty seers, each seer of forty rupees weight. The weights and measures differ all over Katteewar.

property; that in return for capital, stock, and labour. The ryot is, however, by no means clear of further demands; extra taxes—under the names of uwul puedash,* khola patur,† dhoobuk ;‡ also dhomba§ weera, oochka, or tax on grain pits opened in seasons of scarcity; choola weera, tax on hearths; oomur weera, that on the threshold of each house; poochee weera, on the tail of each bullock—are by one or other name imposed on him whenever the Durbar necessities urge its running the risk of killing the bird to get at the golden egg.

17. To illustrate the divers modes of raising the revenues of the country, I will add one more example, showing that in force in the Amrellee Muhal of His Highness the Gaekwar. Here the santhee is calculated at fifty weegas only, and to each is allotted half a kos.‖ Each santhee is calculated to produce in good seasons 450 muns of bajree, or rupees 337½. From this the Durbar santhee weera is as follows:—

	Rs.	
Santhee Weera, or fixed tax, per plough, . .	23	
Chandla Puttee, or Wudhawa,¶	1	
Shagira Pesha,**	1	
Jhampa Khuruch,††	2	
Total per Santhee, ...	27	
The Durbar Wujje is a fourth of the produce, or . .	84	6
Total, ...	111	6
The Cultivator receiving three-fourths and paying the Weera, leaves him, ...	226	2
Total value of produce, ...	337	8
The Cultivator's annual expenses, exclusive of stock and wear and tear, are estimated per Santhee, at . . .	100	
Balance, ...	126	2

Thus, in Amrellee the Durbar receive 111 rupees, and the ryot 126 rupees, per santhee, which may be considered favourable to the latter; he is however subject to oppression in the estimate of the fruit of his labours. Throughout this Purgunna this is made by what is called dhal,‡‡ in opposition to makhul,§§ and the officer of Government will

* First produce.
† Spreading out the lap, *i. e.* begging money in this way.
‡ Dhoobuk means literally a jump.
§ A slap on the face.
‖ Well and pair of bullocks (15 weegas) are estimated for one kos. The reason of this diminution in the extent of the santhee, is the greater productiveness of the soil in this part of the peninsula.
¶ This is a mere name for increasing the original tax.
** This is also a mere name for increasing the original tax.
†† Village expenses.
‡‡ Estimated by view.
§§ That by measure after the produce has been brought to the village grain-yard or khulla.

generally force him to consent to an over estimate, or expose him to the loss of delay before he will permit him to reap.

18. In most districts the produce is brought to the public grain-yard of the village, where it is trodden out, winnowed, and measured. The khulla is a spot outside the walls, selected for the purpose, &c., and prepared for each harvest by cow-dunging and beating down to the requisite smoothness and hardness. It is fenced round by thorns, and protected during the season by a guard. Here all the produce of the village land is carted, and a functionary from the durbar attends to measure out his master's rights, not forgetting his own and sundry other officials, under the name of kamdar no mapo (the karbarree's measure), the koour's (prince's), the baee's (wives'), the khuwass's (household confidential slaves'), the havildar's, and so forth. These exactions at the khulla, and the loss the cultivator is apt to suffer by detention of the grain on the ground, from thefts, rats, &c., make him often compound for the whole at a favourable rate to the Durbar during the period of what is called the kacha dhal, or rough estimate, which is almost always made before the corn is ready for reaping, by some one officer or other of the durbar.

19. All these customs, accidents, and risks, the patel or patels calculate on ere they take up their residence in a new quarter; but once having agreed to the terms offered, they receive a turban in token of engagement, from which they cannot draw back without exposing themselves to a fine entered in the agreement: they then proceed to form the village in the allotted quarter. The proportion of other classes per hundred ploughs, is as follows:—Two families of sootars (carpenters), one to two of lohars (blacksmiths), two of durjees (tailors), two of khoombhars (potters), one to two of mochees (shoemakers), two of hujjams (barbers), four of bhurwars (sheep and goatherds), eight to ten of dhers—these act as curriers, and perform the rough work of the village,—three or four of banians (shopkeepers), eight to ten of pusaitas:* all these classes hang together, and their dealings become so much mixed up with one another, that when a patel, or leading cultivator, of influence quits one place for another, a proportion of these will always accompany him: there will generally be two or three leading men among them, who act as leaders of the rest—the Banian, who advances grain for seed, and money for bullocks; the man who, by money or by influence, can command the greatest number of ploughs; and the most skilful of the artisans. All these classes must settle the terms of their residence with the durbar, but this is generally done by the leading person or persons named, and they have to pay certain taxes

* The pusaita is the military police of the village, which it is his business to protect, and also to carry the communications to and fro between it and the durbar; for this he receives a small portion of land to cultivate, free of all charge or incumbrance.

according to the nature of their trade, one of the most striking of which is called *Wet*, or service performed for the chiefs without payment. A community is thus got together, and as it increases in numbers it draws artisans and mechanics of a higher order, to suit the wants of a more advanced state of social existence. The cultivators, it will have been seen, have no property in the soil, which is exclusively that of the chief. The Police also depends on him; he fixes the number of Pusaitas for whom he will grant lands, and maintains a Sipahee or a Havildar, who enforces the durbar rights: in a larger community a Mehta (writer) or a Kotwal would be added, and extra Sipahees, according to circumstances. If the village be in a frontier position and likely to be involved in disputes about boundaries, or to suffer from theft, the number of Pusaitas is augmented, without which protection indeed the cultivators would not remain. The Pusaitas are generally Mahomedans or Rajpoots of low caste,* and the land given to them often passes from father to son, though it is optional with the chief to remove them when he sees fit. The dependence on each other of the laboring classes, and the facility of migration, oppose a powerful barrier to undue exaction. The chief is a despot, it is true, unchecked by any Magna Charta or code, but if he attempts too grossly to interfere with their rights, they can, and often do, desert him; on the other hand, when men have resided for years, perhaps for generations, with their families in one spot, they will put up with much hardship ere they are driven to quit the homes of their childhood.

20. Such seems to have been the earliest condition of Society and tenure of land in this Peninsula, but in like manner as the original proprietors have dwindled away into Mool Grassias, and many of these have been reduced by degrees to the condition of the mere Pusaita Rajpoot, by poverty, by force, or by fraud; so the present customs tend to the same result, even under the peaceable sway of the British rule. The Bhayad in all cases have to be provided for, and the partition of land by each successive generation, reduces the smaller shareholders to the necessity of changing their customs or of providing for the present at the expense of the future—they pledge their estates to some wealthy chief or individual, and however unwilling they are to part with land *Aghat* (in perpetuity,) yet the result is the same, as they cannot redeem it, and thus by degrees property is again changing hands, and the proprietors going through the same course as the original owners of the soil, from whom their ancestors conquered or procured it. This transition is slow—the chain of events is long, but each generation adds a link to it. The notion of Sovereignty being vested in the right over the soil, is so strongly implanted, that the Bhayad,

* Low caste is perhaps an improper term, for they are often of respectable cast *per se*; but from having lost their land by the process of time, have become forced to labour. Low condition in life would be their correct description.

though paying tribute to the heads of their tribes, would resent as an insult any interference with the government of their villages or village. Where they are strong, therefore, the chief leaves them pretty much to themselves; where weak, his mode of securing his purposes is by imposing Mohsuls* to be fed at their expense until they consent to do of themselves what is required: and this custom, in conformity with long established usage, has been copied by the British Government to enforce compliance with its requisitions.

21. Of Civil or Criminal law, the people have no idea, nor do they seem sensible of the want—but such is ever the case in barbarous communities: each caste manages its affairs by Punchayets, where the leading men resemble some of our own select vestries, in meeting to talk and to eat at their neighbours' expense. The result is generally a fine on the offending party, also to be laid out in eating, besides any mode of adjustment that may be decided on. If a complaint of crime be lodged, one or more sipahees are quartered on the culprit until he pays what the chief considers sufficient to atone for his offence, or he is thrown into confinement to undergo the same process and be released on furnishing security. Mulcting is almost the sole penalty: capital punishment is rarely inflicted save in two or three of the largest States. —On inquiring into this subject, I ascertained that in two States of some consequence the only punishment by death that could be remembered occurred during the severe famine of 1812-13, when some men were put to death for the crime of having in their hunger killed and eaten cows! If a man have a debt to recover, he consents to give up a certain share of it to the chief, who thereupon proceeds to coerce the debtor,—but this process is often one of rival bidding for the chief's favor. Powerful guarantees will carry the thing through without appealing to the chief, but this is merely a supplying of his place by another; as a general rule, severity in the exercise of justice cannot be complained of. The people are left pretty much to themselves in the adjustment of their disputes; if, however, the chief's passions be excited, he will not scruple to torture to obtain the information he seeks. One of the peculiar features in the criminal jurisprudence of the country, if such a term may be used, is a custom which prevails in many of the States, in keeping spies on the alert to report cases of breaches of chastity,† which are made to yield a rich crop to the Durbar Treasury.

22. In point of education, the Peninsula must be classed very low indeed: few of the chiefs can read or write, and the persons who manage their affairs know little or nothing beyond their immediate sphere. Books are rare things, and unappreciated. In every town some small provision is made for schooling, but the funds set apart for this pur-

* From an Arabic root, and implying persons sent.

† The term used to denote the offence is chamchoree.

pose are totally inadequate, and the little use they might be turned to is vitiated by the custom of the son taking the provision his father received before him as "Grass," without any check as to his fitness for the office. Government pay two Pundits at Rajkote, and from 40 to 50 Pupils attend, but their parents withdraw them before they are advanced beyond the simple rudiments of Arithmetic, conceiving this to be all that is necessary; and I regret to say that the chiefs and other leading men have shown the most entire apathy on the subject of education. Some very intelligent and respectable Presbyterian Clergymen, from the north of Ireland, have recently established themselves as Missionaries at Rajkote, and devote their time to the instruction of youth, in English as well as the local dialect, and it may be hoped much benefit may eventually accrue from their labours.

23. The Brahminical Priesthood, as a body, can scarcely be said to have any weight in the country; there are no colleges for their education. The father gives the son such smattering of spiritual matters as may suffice to gain his bread; some pretend to cast horoscopes, and are consulted on births for the purpose; a few are sufficiently versed in the Hindoo astronomical tables to be able to calculate eclipses, and some three or four of these are well acquainted with Sanscrit,—but I doubt whether the whole province could produce one person coming under the denomination of a learned Pundit. The late Runchorjee, of Joonagurh, a Nagur Brahmin, to whose family, as Dewans of the Nuwab, the Joonaghur dynasty owes much of its present power, was the nearest approach to an educated native gentleman the country contained. His tastes and habits of thought were above his age; but he departed without casting his mantle on a successor. The Nagur community is very powerful in the Peninsula: they are by profession a corps diplomatique, and devoted to the arts of Government. Their principal residence is Joonaghur, but there are many families at Nuwanuggur, Bhaonuggur, and other large towns.* One family received a grant of land during the time of the Soobahs, and are the present chiefs of the Wussawur Talooka; but these have given up the industrious habits of their race, and taken to opium and indolence, in imitation of the other lords of the soil. The Nagurs are a shrewd race, and work their way into almost every durbar by their ability and tact—most of the native servants of Government are of this class. The number in the Peninsula is estimated at 1263 families, of which 920 call themselves simply Nagurs, in contradistinction to the remaining 343 who are termed Brahmins. The caste is, however, the same; but the habits of the more numerous body are purely secular, whilst the others live by alms and the practice of their religion. The above es-

* A table is given in the Appendix (Enclosure 5), shewing No., and places of residence.

timate is exclusive of numerous Nagur families from Ahmedabad and other parts of Goozerat temporarily residing within the province.

24. The Jains or Srawuks, whose derivation from the Boodhists is so apparent yet difficult to trace, are very numerous; scarcely a village of any size that has not two or three or more families. The Banians are almost wholly of this class, though there are a few Vishnuvites. I have spoken of their beautiful temples on the Palitana and Geernar mountains: at stated periods, bands of pilgrims, called Sungs, thousands in number, visit these places to worship, from Marwar and other parts of India. These Banians form the bankers of the province, and have embued the Rajpoot, and even the Mussulman Zumeendars, with some of their tenderness for animal life. In many parts of Katteewar they openly protect them, in the plunder, or, as they term it, rescue of cows, sheep, poultry, &c., from persons whose object they suspect to be slaughter: in this they are aided by the influence of the Nagur Brahmins. It would require a report of itself to do justice to the habits of this peculiar race, and to the position they occupy in the peninsula.

25. The remaining portion of the population is made up of Lohanas, Aheers without "grass," Rebarees, Koonbees, Mers, mixed Rajpoot races of low condition, Coolees, Mehmons, and numerous Mahomedan tribes from Sindh, Mukran, Beloochistan, and Arabia, which last classes constitute for the greater part the Seebundee of the province. The Meeanas from Kutch, who have obtained land at Mallia, are well known as a formidable race of plunderers: a powerful band of these outlaws, who disturbed the peace of the country by their outrages, were tried by the Political Agent's Court in 1839; since which they have refrained from any great excesses, and none of them have gone out into Bharwuttya. The Wadhels and Waghers of Okhamundel—the latter especially—very much resemble the Meeanas in their turbulent and plundering propensities, although they have not, like the last, exchanged the Hindoo faith for that of the Prophet. The vigour of the Gaekwar's administration at Okha has happily succeeded in keeping them within bounds by land, and by the sea the British flag prevents piracy.* The people now most likely to disturb the peace of the country are the Mukranees: all these men are soldiers by profession, ready to commit every crime under heaven for any body who will pay them. Attempts have been made to check the increase of this body, but without success. With such a multitude of bunders, and apathy on the part of the chiefs they belong to, the Political Agent has no means of tracing the migration of these bodies; and the rules to check their increase are inoperative. The Sindees, called Bawurs, have many

* Petty piracy was carried on a few years back under connivance of the Gaekwar manager, who was surrendered by His Highness, and convicted of the offence before the Political Agent's Court in 1840.

of them obtained land, which serves as some check against the proceedings of their countrymen. Some of these are, however, always to be found whenever a Bharwuttya of consequence holds out his banner. The Arabs are less prone to take service with Bharwuttyas, and are considered the most respectable of the military class, both as to fidelity and character. The coolies all along the eastern border are a very troublesome race, prone to plunder, and assemble themselves in gangs for any desperate enterprise, for which a double jurisdiction affords them facilities. Generally speaking, the Police of their respective districts is tolerably well maintained by the chiefs, and the system of mutual responsibility which enables one state to claim from another losses traced to, or incurred therein, seems well suited to the present state of society. No credit is due to the chiefs on this account, as they never give compensation without being forced to it by the interference of the Political Agent, and but too many of them are apt to retain secret shares of the plunder.

26. Rajkote seems to have been selected for the residence of the British force, and of the Political Agent's establishment, from its central situation from the Ajee River, which passes the town, retaining water in all seasons; and from the abundance of forage in its vicinity. An annual rent of Rs. 3000 is paid to the chief for the ground thus occupied. The head quarters of the Contingent of Irregular Horse, furnished by His Highness the Gaekwar, are stationed 60 miles due south of Rajkote, near the petty village of Manikwara, where the vicinity of the Geer hills is of advantage in the way of forage and wood, whilst the constant resort thither of Bharwuttyas renders the neighbourhood of Cavalry expedient. This contingent furnishes *thanas* of small bodies of horse, along the eastern frontier, for the protection of that line of trade with Central India. A detachment of horse and foot* help to keep the turbulent Meeanas in order at Mallia.† There is also an outpost of a hundred regular Infantry at Poorbunder, furnished to the Rana by treaty, and for which a share (Rs. 26,001 per annum) of the customs of that port were ceded to the Hon'ble Company in 1809. With the exceptions above given, the Police of the Peninsula is maintained by its several states: the Seebundee kept up by them for the purpose, may be estimated at 4300 horse, and about 12,000 foot, as per accompanying list (Enclosure 6.)

27. Soorashtra has been known as holy land to the Hindoos from the oldest period to which their history can be traced. The Truwenee, or junction of three waters‡ near the Puttun, where Krishna died, and

* A company of a hundred Arabs is under the Political Agent, who are paid from the Joonaghur Chouth.

† The contingent are of great service in the mohsul duty of the country,—a duty totally unsuited to disciplined troops.

‡ Viz., the Sea, and the Hurn and Suruswuttee rivers. The ashes of Krishna are supposed to be here entombed.

Dwarka, where temples are raised in his honor, form, to this day, the resort of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. Dwarka is deemed one of the four great Teeruts of India—and the peninsula abounds with spots that their Poorans have rendered sacred. These circumstances have thrown a religious colouring over the population, which exhibits itself in the charitable provision set apart in every town and village for pilgrims and travellers, in the number of Gosaens and ascetics constantly traversing the country. There are upwards of a score of persons called Gosaeenjee Muharaj, who visit the Peninsula periodically in great state, like so many popes, to receive adoration and money from their flocks; besides the four *Thanuks* or stations at Joonaghur, Amrellee, Nuwanuggur, and Poorbundur, where their nightinesses reside: these are exclusively of the Vishnoo sect. The Jains have their hierarchy also of Pooj and Sree Pooj—bishop and archbishop. There are institutions termed Munts, resembling monasteries and the religious orders of the Roman Church. The following places contain the most remarkable—Goruk Mudee, Turnethur, Seeta, Gopnath, and Beemnath. These have been endowed with land by the piety or ostentation of succeeding chiefs, and their rights are respected by the community. The abbot is termed *Bawa* or Father, also Gooroo, or spiritual guide, a disciple or follower. *Chela*, the most remarkable, is perhaps the first on the list, which I hope I shall not be trespassing too much on the time of the Hon'ble Board by describing, as throwing light on the manners and institutions of the country. The Bawa Peearnath of Goruk Mudee, a venerable old man of 62, enjoys several villages in the neighbourhood of the sacred Suruswuttee, which first feeds the holy reservoir of Prachee,* and after washing the walls of the Bawa's palace, empties itself into the equally sacred Truwenee,† about seven miles from his residence. Goruknath, the Gooroo of Rookmeebaee, the wife of Krishna, is the Deity of this Munt: his shrine lies deep under ground in the village of Goruk Mudee, to which he has given his name. The Bawa has here his Gadee, and is surrounded by about forty brethren, who are all distinguished by the peculiar custom of slitting the central cartilage of both ears, whence khanphuttee‡ (ear split) has become the designation of their tribe. This is the sect that, under the name of Nath, has excited such notice at Joodpoor by their influence over Man Sing: Goruk Mudee is said to be the Kibla of the brotherhood, and Bawa Peearnath the head of all. The late Joonaghur Nuwab gave him the village of Bosun in return for an elephant which the Bawa brought with him from Joodpoor seven or eight years ago, the gift of its sovereign on this visit to him of his spiritual father. This establishment, like the monasteries of the west, holds everything in common,

* Also called Prachee Puttun and Prachee Koond. The last word signifies reservoir of water.

† See note at the commencement of this para.

‡ Pronounced kan futty.

and its members are under vows of celibacy,—the Bawa is alone exempted from this vow, in order to keep up the succession; but failing issue, he adopts (in common with the other Munts of the country who are not thus released from their vows) a Chela or spiritual son from among his flock. The manners and appearance of the Bawa Peear Nath are prepossessing, whilst those of his Chela are the reverse. The ceremony of initiation is performed in youth. They receive from most of the Hindoo castes, not being particular about parentage, though ostensibly they neither accept Mahomedans nor Dhers. The ear is slit open in the centre to the length of an inch, and the wound kept open by a stick of nem wood, wrapt round with the soft downy feather of a peacock's quill, and kept wet. When sufficiently healed, large but light rings of lacquered earthen-ware are inserted, and after a year these are exchanged for rings of wood, horn, or hollowed metal, silver, or gold. These rings they consider the symbol and stay of their faith, and the Bawa informed me no khanphuttee ever survived their loss, whether breaking through of its own weight or torn off by others. Goruknath's displeasure was supposed equally manifest, and the brother was buried alive; that this indeed was the will of the parties, who could not be brought to survive the disgrace. As an instance, he mentioned one of his flock, whose ring some years ago had been cut off by a Bharwuttya, and a companion killed: he, the Bawa, and others endeavoured to persuade the survivor to let the ear be sown up and the ring replaced, but the sufferer was deaf to all entreaty, saying, "All things happen by God's command, and this is his token that I should not survive my brother:" they were accordingly buried together in the same grave. The only worship of the khanphuttees seems to be that of Goruknath, but they acknowledge the Hindoo Gods; they are under no restraint in matters of food, excepting the cow, which is held sacred, and the hog, which is unclean. They eat freely of fish, flesh, and fowl; all travellers are hospitably received and fed, this being a part of their code: their religion otherwise appears to consist in worshipping their idol once morning and evening; the rest of the day is passed in amusement or in indolence, except during their stated period of meals, when they assemble together to feast with such strangers as may wish to join them. Mental recreation seems an unknown thing among them. The Bawa himself, in his old age, betakes himself to fishing, but when younger his sport was more extended, judging from the appearance of the brotherhood. Ablution forms no portion of their ritual: they wear the dingy red Gosaen turban, which, with their huge ear-rings, form their only distinguishing marks. Notwithstanding their disregard to animal life in a country where such efforts are made to save the vilest reptiles, such is the inconsistent character of the Hindoo creed, that the Bawa is looked up to as a holy man by all classes! and I was informed that on his visits to Joodpoor the Sovereign refused to sit on a chair in his presence.

28. The above details represent a peculiar state of society, whether as respects the religious fraternities themselves or the people who encourage their existence. Ignorance and superstition is the condition of all, but there is a fund of natural religion evident herein, which gives token of better things when once the mind shall have expanded beyond its present chrysalite state. The influence of the bhats and charons over the community is generally on the wane; and, although the chiefs still continue to squander money in presents to them on marriages and other state occasions, yet their dread of their incantations and tragas is seldom retained. I have known several instances of lives being taken and much blood shed without the least effect being produced, whereas at the beginning of this century a single life offered in traga would have subdued the most stubborn landholder;* nothing, however, can prove the great change that has occurred during the short period of our rule in this province more than in quoting Col. Walker's words, that "the chieftain is aware that, without the aid of the bhat, *he can make no settlement* with Government," and in stating that at the present time there is not a single bhat so employed.

29. In alluding to hospitality as a marked feature of the country, I have made no allusion to the prevalent use of opium, which, on all occasions of a festive nature, or of equals associating with one another, is the universal token of friendship; it would require a chapter to treat on the use and effects of this drug: few Grassias abstain from it, and some consume the enormous quantity of a hundred grains a day.† There are few parts of the world where, as in Katteewar, a traveller, whatever his condition in life, may make sure of food at any village he may halt at. The *Mehman Khuruch*, as it is termed, is provided for by a roster, every householder having in turn to supply provision for the chance guests; and there is generally a chowra, a temple, a thakor wara, or sheltered place of some kind, where the pilgrim may rest himself.

30. It would occupy too much space to notice in detail the habits of the various tribes of the Peninsula: the marriage customs of the Kattees spoken of by McMurdo, wherein the bridegroom had to carry off the bride *vi et armis*, have entirely fallen into disuse; in them may be traced a connection with the Scythian tribes, from whom they have been supposed to be derived: to this day similar customs are in force among the Toorkomans. It would be wrong, however, to conclude any descrip-

* A striking case of traga is mentioned in Colonel Walker's report of 15th May 1808, paras. 78 and 82, which succeeded; whilst last year a more bloody one was committed against the son of the same chief without his appearing to trouble himself in the least: this is one fact out of many.

† The celebrated Bharwuttya Champraj Wala, when in the Rajkote jail, wasted gradually away until his dose of opium was augmented to ninety grains a day.

tion of this people without alluding to the prominent part taken by the fairer sex, in politics and in all the relations of life. The wives of the Rajpoots have generally more to do with the management of their estates than their lords; these are sunk in sloth and debauchery, whilst the ladies, whose intellects the use of opium has not clouded, hold, either directly or indirectly, the reins of Government. This remark is less applicable to the Kattees except as to indirect influence, but between the Mahomedan and Rajpoot states there is little difference. It is a strange inconsistency, that the Rajpoot and Mahomedan women, with whom the rule of the *Purda** is so rigid, should push themselves prominently forward in public affairs, whilst it should be the reverse with the Kattees, with whom, properly speaking, the notion has no existence, but who have merely given way to the customs of other leading tribes, in entertaining any desire for the concealment of females. The Kattee women have their natural rights,† and seem to wish no more; while the others who are debarred of them take much more than they are entitled to. At present the Rajpoot Talookas of Wudwan and Limree are directly governed by female regents; and the Mahomedan ones of Joonaghur and Mangrol Poorbunder was better managed by the recently deceased widow of Rana Khimajee than it now is by her son Wikmajee. The Purda adds nothing to the character of chastity of the sex; and fictitious pregnancies amongst the widows are the general if not invariable consequences of the decease of a husband without heirs amongst the Rajpoot chieftains. These have generally from two to four wives according to their wealth; but no limit is assigned beyond that of their convenience, and the intrigues of the durbar for influence. The Mahomedan laws and customs need no description. The Kattees limit themselves generally to one wife, and the character of their females ranks far higher than that of the other two predominant tribes,—a necessary result from their higher position in the social scale, since they are treated by the husband more as companions; and even when he has more than one wife all share alike in his society. Nothing can prove the degrading effects of polygamy as practised in this Peninsula, more fully than the dread entertained by every Rajpoot chieftain of being poisoned by his wives, especially if any one have an heir to the gadee:—food prepared by them is never touched but with due precaution; but the chiefs of the Peninsula are too ignorant to reflect on the evils of polygamy though daily brought home to their own doors.

* Curtain always interposed between the male visitor and the lady of the house.

† I mean as to social position, but must exclude from this the law of inheritance, which grossly neglects the females; for instance Mooloo Wala, the present chief proprietor of Jeitpoor, has inherited the estates of two elder brothers, whilst the daughters of one of them have been left nearly destitute, and a mere life-maintenance only given for themselves and the two widows.

31. This letter has already reached to such a length that I must hasten to curtail my remaining observations, leaving altogether for a subsequent report a sketch of the present condition of the principal states, which information may be deemed of an ephemeral nature, and best therefore kept separate from a report that attempts to give a view of the more permanent features of the country.

32. *Ports and Traffic.*—I enclose a list of all the bunders of the peninsula (Appendix, Enclosure 7) : the best, and from which traffic is chiefly carried on, are the following:—In the Gulph of Kutch—Jooria, Sulaya, and Wuwania; on the west coast—Poorbundur and Bilawal (or Verawul) ; and a good deal of cotton is exported from Mangrol, though its port is little better than an open roadstead. On the south—Diu, Jaffrabad, and Mowa; and in the Cambay Gulph—Gogo, Bhaonuggur, and Dholera. The chief trade of the country is with Bombay, and the principal export cotton; but, as shewn in my account of Burda, there is commercial intercourse with Africa, Arabia, Mukran, Sinde, Kutch, and the whole line of the western coast of the continent, and a small coasting trade is carried on by vessels from the Persian Gulph. The exports are cotton, wool, grain, (chiefly bajree, wheat, and til,) ghee, goor, oil (extracted from til), horses, and cattle. The imports are bales of cloths and piece goods, and various European manufactures, and goods, cutlery, metals ; wood and cocoanuts from the Malabar coast ; ivory and spices from Africa and Arabia ; dates and stone fruits from the Persian Gulf ; rice and oxen from Scinde ; opium, dyes, and cloths for wearing apparel, are brought from Marwar.

33. *Metals, Minerals, &c.*—Iron is manufactured from native ore, found in Hallar and Burda, to the extent of about a hundred tons annually ;* copper is said to exist in the small ridge of hills running southward from Bhudle, and also near Nuwanuggur, but I have had no opportunity of testing these statements, and no mines are ever known to have been worked. Gold in minute quantities can be obtained, it is said, by washing the sand of the Sourekha† River, that springs from the Geernar, but the expense of extracting it exceeds the value of the produce. I cannot trace any authority for the statement in one of Captain MacMurdo's papers, that gold was found in the bed of the Ajee River, nor the existence of any other metal; neither is any coal to be found. Pearls, of an inferior quality, are procured from the

* On this subject a report was transmitted to Government in 1837, which has since been published by the Agricultural Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

† Literally gold dust, which is the old Sanscrit name for it, "Sowurn Seekta," found inscribed on the Geernar Rock : whether it be the same river as the "Pulashee," or Pala Seena, also mentioned therein, but applying to a different portion of it, or a separate stream, I have not been able to ascertain.

banks in the Kutch Gulph between Nuwanuggur and Jooria. Mineral springs exist at Pind Taruk, in Okhamundul, and at Toolsee Sham, in the Gheer, but they have not, I believe, been analyzed: the latter is a hot spring, the temperature of which is too high to permit of persons bathing in the first basin built to receive it; for this purpose a chain of reservoirs is constructed, and the place is, of course, considered holy—the Hindoos having no idea of accounting for such deviations from the usual course of nature but by the miraculous intervention of some one of their many deities.

34. *Agricultural Products.*—Cotton is the grand staple of the country, as far as the export trade is concerned. It is estimated that 2,67,606½ Indian muns* are grown, as per annexed return (Enclosure 8,) of which amount nearly half is exported. Wool has of late years also become an article of external traffic, and the facilities for breeding sheep which the pasturage of the country affords, and the quality of the wool in fineness and softness, bid fair for a considerable increase in this article, and might repay an European speculator who could devote attention to improvement of the breed. Most, if not all of the Indian grains are here raised, but the staple of the Peninsula is Bajree, except in seasons of drought when Jowarree is the chief article of food. This is owing to the nature of this grain, which admits of its being kept under ground in pits for several years, whereas the other grains spoil by so keeping. Jowarree is, therefore, the standing resource in times of famine. Wheat is raised in Jhalawar by the monsoon, but in other parts of the Peninsula it is grown only by irrigation: the number of wells enable the inhabitants to grow enough for their maintenance during partial droughts, though the cattle of course suffer on such occasions. Sugar cane is grown all over the country; but nothing beyond the common sort of goor is manufactured. An attempt was made by the Soonderjee Firm some years ago but failed. As the price of grain forms one of the elements by which to judge of the state of society, I do myself the honour to annex tables (Enclosure 9) shewing the variations therein during the last half century in different parts of the country.

35. *Domestic Animals.*—The Katteewar breed of horses has long been celebrated in India. I find a letter from Government in the records,† in which the superiority of the original Katteewar horse for cavalry purposes over every other breed in India, is stated as an established fact; and the opinions of Lieutenant-Colonel L. Stanhope, and officers of the 17th Dragoons, are quoted, that this Regiment (supplied chiefly

* Of 40 Seers, 80 Rs. to the Seer.

† From Mr Chief Secretary Norris to Captain H. Jamieson, Superintendent of Breeding Establishment, dated 15th February, 1827.

from Katteewar) was in 1813 better mounted than any corps in His Majesty's service. Since then, the breed seems to have deteriorated, partly from the changed habits of the Kattee breeders, partly by the dreadful famine of 1812-13, which swept away thousands; and partly from the sale of horses who are withdrawn from the country at an early age—the Kattees, and indeed all the Chiefs of the Peninsula, preferring Mares for their personal use. Unless some active measures are taken by Government to prevent further deterioration, it is to be feared that the race will lose for ever its distinguishing character. The Cow, of the species termed Desan, is a native of the Western and Central districts of Katteewar, * very much prized both in and out of the Province. Buffaloes, and the other Cattle common to the continent, are in abundance. A really good Desan Cow will bring its owner as high a price as 40 Rupees; and a Milch Buffaloe 60. In Okhamundul a small breed of Camels are reared, as also in some other quarters, but the breed is very inferior to that of Marwar.

36. *Ferœ Naturœ*:—Lions are to be found in various parts of the Country. It is quite a mistaken notion of the European Naturalist to speak of the Maneless Lion of Guzerat; their Mane is less than that of the African Lion, perhaps owing to the jungly nature of the districts they frequent, whilst those of Africa roam at large over the vast plains of that continent. Cycles of time may possibly suffice to produce a change in the breed corresponding to the habitat of the genus, but even if otherwise, the quantity of hair lost during the course of years by any one denizen of the thorny forests may account for its diminution. In size and ferocity they equal the Lions of Africa, though the last point is perhaps doubtful. Panthers (the spotted Leopard) and Cheetas † (or the hunting Tiger) are very common; so are the Neelgaee: and as to the common red Antelope, hundreds may be seen on a day's march in almost every direction. The Black Buck, the most beautiful perhaps of the Antelope species, abounds in certain districts only. The Genus Cervus (the Sambre) is to be met with only in the Gheer, where also the Cheetul or spotted deer is said to reside. Hogs, Hyænas, Wolves, Jackals, the Wild Cat, Foxes, Porcupines, and the smaller Vermin, abound. One of the most striking characteristics of the Peninsula are the rats which appear at intervals in myriads, to the great detriment of the country. The year Sumvut 1871, A. D. 1814-

* I allude to the Prant so called, and not Soorashtra generally. The former I spell, for distinction sake, agreeably to the native orthography; but I have left the term Katteewar for the Peninsula, as usually written by English authorities.

† Writing as a sportsman, I should say that the Government table, which gives an equal reward for the destruction of these two animals, is founded on an erroneous principle. The Panther is by far the most destructive of the two, and most dangerous to assail.

15, goes by the name of the Rat year, "Oondrio Sal," from the famine produced by their ravages; and so recently as the year before last, great injury was done by these mischievous vermin: they appear suddenly in dense masses, past all counting, as if springing from the earth, about the harvest season: nothing can stop them—fires, ditches, and water have been tried in vain; they move along, a mighty host, eating up all that comes in their way; all at once they vanish as if by magic, and for years not one is to be seen: they are about double the size of the common rat, and of a reddish sandy color. The Armadillo, or at least an animal very much resembling it in habits and appearance, is sometimes to be met with: the scales of this species are loose, like the greaves of chain armour, and not hide-bound as in the American Armadillos.*

37. *Manufactures and Arts* have nearly been annihilated by the united power of capital and machinery in England, and the invention of steam; those still existing are simple, and suited only to the wants of the population. Dungaree, both fine and coarse, is woven in almost every town by the Dhers, one of whose occupations it is considered; but the Mehman tribe are also considerable manufacturers. Coarse Woollens are woven in many parts of the country, especially in Dhorajee, where also Carpets are made. Linen seems unknown. Silk is manufactured at Nuggur and Poorbunder from the raw material imported from Bombay, but I doubt whether the speculation has answered. Cloths are dyed all over the country, but those of Nuwanuggur are the most prized. The carpenters, blacksmiths, and stonemasons of Katteewar, are equal in skill to those of any part of India, exclusive of the capitals. The blacksmiths are most prized who have immigrated from Kutch; good matchlocks, swords, daggers, &c., are manufactured within the peninsula. Judging from the architecture and tracery on some of the old temples, the art of sculpture would seem to have deteriorated, as the more modern figures are deficient in proportion and grace, whilst the ancient ones show a master's touch. There are three mints in the country where silver is coined: the Dewan Shaee Coree of Joonaghur, the Jam Shaee of Nuwanuggur, and the Rana Shaee of Poorbunder, but the die is of rude construction. The art of painting, or even of design, seems unknown, and that of music is in a very low state. Printing and lithography have no existence.

38. *Roads and Communications.*—There are no made roads or canals in the country; the soil, however, permits of good natural roads, and the drainage by multitudes of streams prevents even the

* Since writing the above I have been informed by Dr Nicholson, that the specific name of this animal is "Manis Crassicaudata."

black soil from seriously interfering with monsoon communication. The roads might be rendered excellent by small outlay, but the Chiefs are indifferent to the improvement of their estates, and the tenure by which the best Karbharrees hold their power is too fragile for them to attempt deviation from the customary routine.

39. This peninsula contains in itself the elements of natural strength. Its geographical position and numerous ports point it out as the connecting link between Africa, Arabia, Persia, and the Indian continent: its soil is productive, especially Katteewar. The Geer forests produce timber for building, and abundance of fuel. Iron might be worked to any extent, as the ore abounds. The horses and cattle are of good description, and no country possesses greater facilities for internal communication; but under the rule of semi-barbarian chieftains, it may be termed a giant asleep. A languid circulation goes on sufficient to preserve existence, but otherwise there are no signs of life.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. Le G. Jacob,

Acting Political Agent.

(Enclosure

FINANCIAL AND

PRANT OR DIVISION

TABLE of TALOOKAS as per Colonel WALKER's Permanent Settlement Jurisdictions.

N.B.—*The Tribute of this Province*

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Sept. Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct balance now due by each Tributary.	
				A								
1	1	2	Hulwud Drangdra..	114	51,709	48,909		5000		Govt. Letter, 13th January 1831, & Govt. Letter dated 16th Novem. 1840, No. 2501, paras. 2 & 3.	43,909	
						B						
2	2	2	Limree	72		51,931					51,931	
			Deduct belonging to it but under Ahmedabad	33								
				C								
			Balance under this Agency	39	27,820							
3	3	3	Kuntharia	2	1120	1610					1610	
4	4	3	Karol	2	380	758	8				758	8
5	5	3	Kumalpoor	1	160	837	8				837	8
6	6	3	Kumlao	2	360	788					788	
7	7	3	Geree	2	320	1296					1296	
8	8	3	Chuchano	1	160	343					343	
9	9	3	Chulala	1	200	1048					1048	
10	10	3	Jakkun	1	160	261					261	
28	11	3	Khandia	1	200	870					870	
12	12	3	Tulsana	3	720	985	8				985	8
13	13	3	Tavee	1	120	335					335	
14	14	3	Dewlia	2	300	504					504	
15	15	3	Durod	1	140	395					395	
16	16	3	Pulalee	2	80	385	8				385	8
17	17	3	Bhocka	3	1000	1899					1899	
18	18	3	Bhuthan.....	1	160	692					692	
19	19	3	Bhulgamra.....	3	600	1512					1512	

No. I.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

OF JHALAWAR.

—shewing subsequent alterations and present number of Separate

was originally fixed in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Junaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A.D. 1840-41.			Remarks.
4325			48,234		4,909			A—Not including 16 waste villages.
1501			53,432		.....	...	..	B—Of this amount a sum of Rs. 16,250 is credited to the Chief for realizations made by the Collector of Ahmedabad on account of his Purgunnah of Burwalla, which was subject to that Zillah since its original formation; but as the same had previously formed a part of the Limree Talooka, the same has been brought on Colonel Walker's Permanent settlement of Katteewar Tribute.
								C—Not including 2 waste villages, viz. Chalia and Wenjraj.
225			1835					
100			858	8				
			837	8				
150			938					
150			1446					
			343					
84	8		1132	8				
50			311					
87	8		957	8	.....	...	...	These several states belong to the different branches of the Limree Bayad.
150			1135	8				
27			362					
60			564					
54	8		449	8				
50			435	8				
301			2200					
65	4		757	4				
113			1625					

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of separate Jurisdictions.	Class	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct balance now due by each Tributary.
			Limree Bhayad continued	29	6 180	14 520			14,520
20	20	3	Bhudwana	2 D	460	1078			1078
21	21	3	Laliad	1	300	39			39
22	22	3	Wunala	1	360	428			428
23	23	3	Sumla	2	400	1035 8			1035 8
24	24	3	Saooka	1	300	560			560
25	25	3	Oontree	1	240	532			532
26	26	3	Ankewalia	3	800	1403			1403
			Total Limree Bhayad	40	9040	19 947 8			19947 8
			N.B.—Nine villages of the Limree Bhayad under Ahmedabad, not included in the above list.						
27	27	2	Wudwan.....	36		28,331	500		27,831
			Deduct belonging to it, but under Ahmedabad.	6					
			Balance under this Agency	30	32,220				
11	28	3	Jhampodur....	1	200	148 8			148 8
29	29	3	Kheralee	2	800	732			732
30	30	3	Goondeealee ..	2	800	1520			1520
31	31	3	Jhummur	1	160	501			501
32	32	3	Doodrej	2	800	1189 8			1189 8
33	33	3	Bhalora	1	240	512			512
34	34	3	Rajpur	2	800	2804	200	Govt. Letter, 16th Nov. 1840, para. 5.	2604
35	35	3	Wurod.....	3	1,200	1553 8	202	Ditto.	1351 8
36	36	3	Wuna	3	7,360	4011			4011
			Total Wudwan Bhayad	17	12,360	12,971 8	402		12569 8
37	37	2	Wankaneer	70	14,000	18,809	.....	.....	18,809
	38	3	Meshria.....	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	39	2	Than Luktur.....	35	.....	7502	201	Govt. L. 16th Nov. 1840, p. 5.	7301
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.....	4					
			Balance under this Agency.....	31	28000				
	40	3	Withulghur.....	6	2,820	.....	.....	.....	.....

Of the Wudwan Bhayad.

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.			Remarks.
1667	12		16,187	12					D—Not including one waste village, viz. Chulalee.
90			1168						
			391						
			428						
112	8		1148						
69	12		629	12					
50			582						
244			1647						
2334			22,181	8					
2896			30,727			.....	...	...	
			148	8					
			732						
			1520						
			501						
105			1294	8					
			512						
201			2805						
300			1651	8					
300			4311						
906			13475	8					
1,572	8		20,381	8		2,309	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	This village, formerly Cader Wankaneer, was obtained by Bucha Jemadar, a Sindee officer of rank in the service of the Gaekwar, in S. 1858, A.D. 1811-12, and has since constituted a separate Talooka independent of Wankaneer, together with other villages in Katteewar, now held by his son Goolam Hoosein Buchabhaee.
501	...	...	7,802	..	...	.....	...	...	MESHRIA.— Meshrioo in Jhalawar.... 1 village, 240 population; Theekrialoo and Peeplioo in Katteewar... 2 villages, 140 population; Beelree in Katteewar..... 1 village, 200 population. Grand Total Meshria.. 4 villages, 580 population.
...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	These villages were obtained by Babojee Apojee from the Than Luktur chief in S. 1862, A.D., 1805-6, and now constitute an independency under his grandson Bhaskur Rao Wittul, together with other villages in Katteewar and Muchoo Kanta.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE WUDWAN TALOOKA.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	British Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.			Gaekwar Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.			Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.			Total.		
Jhalawar Total as shown in this List	30	32,220	27,831	1	7				2896			30,727	1	7
Kerala in Katteewar	1	60	67									67		
Grand Total of Wudwan ...	31	32,280	27,898	1	7				2896			30,794	1	7

No in Mr Blane's List.	No. of separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct balance now due by each Tributary.
39	41	3	Kesria, Than Bayad	1	100	300			300
40	42	3	Moolee	19	9,600	8,908	810	Ditto.	8098
41	43	3	Moonjpoor Moolee do.....	1	600	651			651
42	44	2	Saela	32	7,952	18 782			18.782
43	45	3	Choora	12	8,160	6978			6978
44	46	3	Kurmur of the Choora do.....	1	300	151			151
45	47	3	Dussara.....	20	7200	14,001	.....	.....	14,001
46	48	3	Bujana	26	9320	8615			8615
47	49	3	Patree	6	800	5652	.....	.....	5652
48	50	3	Jhinjoowara	13	7960	12005	.....	.....	12005
49	51	3	Wunod	13		2108			2108
			Deduct under Ahmedabad & Puttun	8					
			Balance under this Agency	5	4284				

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount Permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A.D. 1840-41.	Remarks.
	300		
2,001	10,099	.....	WITHULGHUR.. Jhalr. Total as shown in this list ..... Villages 6, Population 2820 Kattewar, vide that Prant..... Villages 2, Population 700 Hudala in Muchoo Kanta ..... Villages 1, Population 60 Grand Total of Withulghur..... Villages 9, Population 3580
	651		
550	19 332	2,782	
730	7708		
34	185		This Talooka originally consisted of 27 villages, but 7 of these (one a Packast village) being exclusively under Patree, and amenable to the Political Agent's authority, the same have accordingly been brought under that Talooka, though they pay now, as hitherto, an Oodra tax to Dussara in the *following proportions*:— 1 Guruwulooo..... 2 Murukee, a Packast village, the lands of which have been absorbed by the former..... Rs.1.804 15 0 3 Goreeawur..... 543 5 0 4 Bamunwa..... 525 0 0 5 Nuvrungpuroo..... 245 0 0 6 Sawura ..... 921 0 0 7 Cheekasur ..... 151 0 0 Ahmedabad Rupees..... Rs.4190 4 0 This sum, however, is distinct from the Tribute payable by the Talooka.
.....	14,001	2000	
	8615		
.....	5652	.....	12 villages, inclusive of Patree, are shown in Mr Blane's List as appertaining to this talooka, but these being now exclusively under the Ahmedabad jurisdiction, have been omitted in this list, and the villages transferred from Dussara, as above explained, are those noticed in their stead. As, however, an item of Rs. 5625, as Ghansdana, which was levied by Babojee Ruchajee, and confirmed in Col. Walker's permanent settlement, on account of the 12 villages made over to Ahmedabad, is still payable by Patree to this agency through the Collector, that talooka, as well for this reason, and as being the state to which the Dussara villages transferred to it are directly subordinate, is still retained in this revised list as a separate jurisdiction.
.....	12005	.....	The supervision of this talooka was made over to the Collector of Ahmedabad A. D. 1821, but by Government Letter dated 20th February, 1839, (No. 349) the criminal jurisdiction of the Political Agent's court was extended over it in consequence of its not being under the Company's regulations; the village of Rojewa was included in this decision, the Nuwab of Radhunpoor having declined the jurisdiction. See further G. L., No. 1160, 17th June, 1839.
	2108		

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Taleoka.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct balance now due by each Tributary.
50	..	...	Tunkara.....	9	5000	16,000	6000	{G. L. No. 92, 12th Jan. 1841.}	10000 ... ...
51	52		Sharejra	1	400	101			101
52 }	53	3	{ Raee	1	200	300	....	...	600 ... ...
53 }			{ Sanklee	1	240	300	....	...	
	51	Pys.	Tribute } Tot. Raee						
	2	Not	Ditto } & Sanklee	2	440	600	....	...	600 ... ...
Tot.	53								
			Grand Total Jhalawar	496	240325	283253	12913		270340

Zortolubee to the Nuwab of Joonagher, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees:	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A.D. 1840-41.	Remarks.
.....	10000	2750	Under Morvee.
	101		
.....	600	.....	These two villages, being under the same proprietor, are now incorporated together, as one separate jurisdiction only. They originally belonged to the Limroe Bhayad, and were written over to Dessaee Desaibhaee Ramdass, in S. 1865, A. D. 1808-9: his son Jewabhaee Desaibhaee is now the proprietor.
.....	600	.....	
17,250 8	287590 8	14750	

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE HALE AND SANKLEE TALOOKAS.

Pranta.	Villages.	Population.	British Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Gaekwar Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
Jhalawar Total, as shown in this List	2	440			600
Dhassa in Kattewar.....	1	800		412 8	412 8
Grand Total.....	3	1240	600	412 8	1012 8

(Enclosure

PRANT OR DIVISION

TABLE of TALOOKAS as per Colonel WALKER's Permanent Settlement—

No. in Mr Plane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct bâla from each
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.		British.
				A							
1	—	1	Amrellee	99	32000		1600				
2			Ambulree..... ..	1	160		280		280		
3			Ambla	Waste			80		80		
25			Keerala	1	160		135		135		
29			Sumundhala Nana	1	80		40		40		
31			Kumee	1	120		85		85		
32			Turwura	1	120		260		260		
32			Peola	1	300		500		500		
33			Deetulwudur	1	200		265		265	..	.. ..
34			Dhareejuganee ..	1	60		260		260		
35			Meree.....	1	120		35		35		
36			Lampalia	2	160		50		50		
38			Sumundhiala	1	320		501		501		
52			Jhur	1	240		551		551		
63			Jingoraloo	1	120		225		225		
15			Dharee, a sub Purguna, embracing 20 Talookas following :—	1	2000		500				
			Ketra	1	80		50				
6			Kobra	1	80		100				
7			Katwaree ..	1	80		75				
8			Keecha Nana	1	120		75				
9			Khumballo ..	1	160		100				
10			Jeera	1	120		75				
11			Jinkeealee ..	1	160		75	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
12			Peekria ...	1	80		50				
13			Dhabalee.. .	Waste			25				
14			Dhulkanioo ..	1	160		50				
16			Dharugnee..	1	240		300				
17			Peepraloo ..	1	40		25				
18			Menduwra ..	1	200		200				
19			Mewassa ..	Waste			25				
20			Kureeoo ...	1	40		25				
21			Veerpore.....	1	200		75				
22			Surseeo	1	800		300				
23			Seewur	1	60		25				
24			Sirumbra....	1	400		400				
26			Holree	1	40		50				
27			Kumeeghur ..	1	160	.. ..	176	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
29			Nagdhuree ..	1	120	.. ..	200	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
30			Chulalee ...	6	2160	.. ..	1701	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
37			MankiaMhota	1	600	.. ..	553	.. ..	.. ..	..	. ..

No authority can be traced for the transfers occurring between the years S. 1863 and 1868. Vide note in previous columns.

Under Amrellee direct. } All subject to Amrellee under its Dharee Purgunnah. } Khalsee under Amrellee

No authority can be traced, the Gaekwar power being paramount during the time of these Talookas falling under his mulual of Amrellee between the years S. 1865-66, A. D. 1808-9, 11 and 12.

No. II.)

OF KATTEEAWAR.

shewing subsequent alterations and present number of Separate Jurisdictions.

nce now due Tributary.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total amount permanently due from each talooka in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS.
Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.			
1600		1760	4966 8	6726 8	A.—Not including waste villages.
.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	These 14 talookas in Mr Blane's list have become Khalsee under Amrellee, and their tribute is only nominally entered in the books, not having been realized since they were written over. The sum total of these 14 villages, Rs. 3267, must be considered as permanent deduction from the amount of Gaekwar tribute. The villages are distributed under different Tuppas, viz. Amrellee, Dharee, and Dhanturwur.
Soorte 2600	.. .. ..	2860	.. .. ..	2860	N. B. These twenty-one talookas, viz.—No. 5 to 24, and No. 26, have become consolidated under Amrellee, and are included under the Dharee Tuppa in the accounts, the tribute of all these villages being charged in one sum of Rs. 2600 to Dharee, and added to that of the Amrellee talooka.
176	.. ..	193 9 7	.. .. ..	193 9 7	
200	.. ..	220	.. .. ..	220	
1701	.. ..	1871 1 7	.. .. ..	1871 1 7	
553	.. ..	608 4 9	.. .. ..	608 4 9	

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE AMRELLEE TALOOKA.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. British.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. Gaekwar.	Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
Katteewar as shown in this List.....	150	44180	1750	12556 15 11	4966 8	19272 7 11
Koreenar in Soruth.....	65	15320		9600		9600
Kheejrioo in Gohelwur.....	1	200		241 3 2		241 3 2
Khakbaco in Babriawar ...	1	160		110		110
Grand Total of Amrellee	217	60060	1750	22508 3 1	4966 8	29224 11 1

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.						Permanent Remissions or Corrections.						Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct balance by each		
						British.			Gaekwar.			British.			Gaekwar.				British.		
			Ghawurka	1	160																
			Rungpur	1	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Khoree	1	100																
			Chawund Tuppa	6	1520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1750	..	..
			Total Amrellee ..	150	44180				10097						3267				1750		
			Rusnal..... ..	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Peepulwa	1	300	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
			Total under Withulghur..... ..	2	760 *																
39	2	3	Jetpoor Cheetul..	..	..	54264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54264	..	..
			In entire proprietorship.....	72																	
			In joint do with Joonaghur.....	B 66																	
			Total...	138	48092				Ant.												
57			Loharia..	1	400	..	..	..	447	..	..	..	..	..	447	.	..	..		..	..
			Total Jetpor.. ..	139	48,492	54,264			447						447				54264		
40	3	3	Beelka....	C 11	1952	..	..	..	Ant. 3544	..	..	..	..	.	D 2453	5	4	..	..	..	..
42	4	3	Babra Chumardee	6	3380	1800	..	.	Ant. 1750	..	.	D 1750 / 50 / 1800 / 50	.. / .. / ...	..	Paid by Remitted 1750			Amrellee. And in correction of error			
	5	3	Derree Janbace...*	I E	500	..	..	..	.. Ant.	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	..
41	6	3	Bugusra.....	16	7452	..	.	..	2595	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
43	7	3	Kotra Peetha	15	4260	5236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5236	...	..
44	8	3	Kanpor Eshwuria.	2	560	S 226													226		
45	9	3	Kuner.....	1	160				S 191												
46	10	3	Kathrota	1	160				S 51												
47	11	3	Kheejria.....	1	120				S 51												
48	12	3	Gurumlee Mhotee	1	200				S 192												
49	13	3	Do. Nhanee.....	1	200				S 190												
50	14	3	Gudhia.....	1	120				S 171												
51	15	3	Churka	1	800				S 493												
53	16	3	Jhamka.....	1	400				200												
54	17	3	Dholurwa.....	1	240				S 101												

nce now due Tributary.			The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.						Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			REMARKS.
Gaekwar.			British.			Gaekwar.									
2453	5	4	..	..	..	2944	..	..	..	..	..	2944	..	..	Villages obtained from Beetkha by an arrangement effected by mutual consent, in August 1830.
Ant. 1750	..	..	1750	.	..	2100	..	..	..	..	..	3850	...	...	Formerly under Babra, retained by Amrellee by an arrangement sanctioned in St. 1878, A.D. 1821-22. Vide Govt. Letter, No. 1206, 20th October, 1823.
11033	5	4	1750	..	..	12556	15	11	4966	8		19273	7	11	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	These villages were obtained from the Babra Kattees by Babajee Appajee in S. 1862, A.D. 1805-6, and are now under his grandson Bhasker Rao Wittul.—See Withulghur, No. 40, in JHALAWAR.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	54264	..	..	..	..	..	3499	..	..	57763	8	..	B. Total villages held (Mujmoo) in joint tenur with Joonaghur are 105, of which 66 are here estimated from the proprietary rights over these being somewhat more than those of the Nuwab; for like reasons *vice versa* 39 of these villages are included under the Joonaghur Talooka, 5 waste villages in which Jetpor claims part proprietorship not included in the list.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No proof existing of the Gaekwar claim to tribute on this village beyond a nominal entry in the records, it is struck off as Permanent Remission, the village having always belonged to Jetpor, which is tributary only to the British Government.
			54264						3499	8		57763	8		
1090	10	8	..	..	..	1308	12	10	600	..	..	1968	12	10	This remission was made on an arrangement effected in S. 1886, the same being paid by Amrellee, as above (A. D. 1829-30) shewn, in lieu of the villages formerly under the Beetkha proprietors, but assumed by the Gaekwar manager. C.—Not including 4 waste villages, viz. Chorwaroe, Thoombalaoo, Lotka, and Gherioo.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole tribute was remitted on an arrangement effected in S. 1878, A.D. 1821-22, and transferred, as above shewn, to Amrellee in lieu of the villages taken possession of by it. 50 was struck off the amount of British tribute.
...	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	D.—The Remission being made good by Amrellee is only nominal, and is not, therefore, included in the grand total of remissions. The same remark applies to 1750 out of 1800 Rupees marked as remission opposite the Babra Talooka: these sums having been entered opposite the villages transferred to Amrellee.
2595	..	..	..	..	...	3114	..	..	1666	8	..	4780	8	..	
..	..	..	5236	..	..	..	..	..	786	8	..	6022	8	...	The remaining 50 Rupees is remitted.—See G. L. 16th November 1840, as a correction of an error, and, therefore, included in the sum total of Permanent Remissions.
			248	9	7	..	..	..	126	..		374	9	7	
191						210	1	7				210	1	7	
51						56	1	7				56	1	7	
51						56	1	7				56	1	7	
192						211	3	2	26			237	3	2	* Belonging to an independent Charon.
190						209						209			
171						188	1	7	23			211	1	7	E.—Not including one waste village, viz. Kuntaara.
493						542	4	9	41	8		583	12	9	
200						200						200	..	..	By arrangement in A. D. 1838, S. 1894, the Kattee Grassias own ten annas share, and the Joonaghur Bhayad (Babee Oomur Khan) six annas.
101						111	1	7	25			136	1	7	

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct now due each Tri-
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar		British.
55	18	3	Bhulgar.....	1	160	S 200					200
56	19	3	Manawoo	1	120		S 146				
58	20	3	Lakhapadur.....	1	160		S 151				
59	21	3	Remains of the Wagnia Talooka, Monwel.....	1	500	.. .. ..	Ant. 1001	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
			Rawunee	1	100						
	22	3	Vekria	1	240						
	23	3	Loongia	1	460						
60	24	3	Waguree	1	120	.. .. ..	S 133 .. .	.. ..	... .	..	.. ..
61	25		Silana.....	1	300		S 100				
62			Halria	4	800		S 100				
64	26	2	Jusdhun	24	10920	3611	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	3611 .. ..
65			No authority can be traced for this transfer beyond the acts of the proprietors, who wrote over their names as mutwallies in the years S. 1865 and 1877, —A.D. 1811-12, 1820-21. Kothee	3	500	493					493
66			Koondnee ...	4	700	435					435
67			Kunesra	1	100	S 61					61
68			Jussapoor. ...	2	440	576					576
69			Modhooka ...	14	2800	2101					2101
70			Wurja Teerut	1	300	290					290
71			Setulioo.....	1	200	110					110
72			Hurmunthia.	1	300	S 151					151
73			Aneealee	2	300	285					285
			Total Jhusdun..	53	16560	8113					8113

Balance by butary.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.						Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees:			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A.D. 1840-41.						REMARKS.
Gaekwar.	British.			Gaekwar.									British.			Gaekwar.			
	220			160	9	7	63			283									This Talooka originally consisted of 15 villages under the name of the Wagnia Tuppa, was abandoned by its population owing to Ranig Walas going out into rebellion in 1868 S. A. D. 1811-12. He died in the famine year of S. 1869, A. D. 1812-13. His son Bawa Walla being required to give security, wrote over in S. 1871, A.D. 1814-15, the villages of Wagnia to Jetpor to induce the chiefs to become security for them, but immediately went out in Bharwatya, feeling sore at the loss of his chief village. The Talooka remained uncultivated until S. 1877, A. D. 1820-21, when Bawa Wala came in and peopled 2 or 3 villages, residing himself in Weesawuddur in S. 1880, A. D. 1823-24. He was killed by the recent Bharwattyas Hursoor Walla and Bhoja Mangaree. The Talooka under Ranig Wala had divers claims on it of Jhoonaghur, Jetpor, and other Kattees, and the arrangemeut with him by which the amount of tribute was fixed seems to have been made without any reference to such claims on his death. Each person seized his own, and the Talooka is now distributed between a variety of persons, which has prevented the realization of tribute. From the difficulty of fixing the responsibility on any one, and from most of the villages being depopulated, until final arrangements be made, tribute has been claimed from the existing proprietors in proportion to the capabilities of the several villages.
146				166	1	7	25			185	9	7							
151							26			192	1	7							
1001	..	..	..	1201	3	2	..	..	..	1201	3	2	..	..	..	1201	3	2	
133	..	..	..	146	4	9	21		...	167	4	9							Decided to be under Halria in the year A.D. 1831-32, Sumvut 1888.
160				110			41	12		151	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
100				110			41	12		151	12								
..	..	..	3611	..	...	...	.	..	2645	8	...	6256	8	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	By the able management of the present chief and his father, the law of primogeniture has been in a measure established in the Talooka, although it will probably terminate with Chela Wajsoor's death.
	493									493									
	435									435									
	67	1	7							67	1	7							
	576									576									
	2101									2101									
	290									290									
	110									110									
	166	1	7				82	8		248	1	7							
	285									285									
	8134	3	2				2728			10862	3	2							

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE JUSDHUN TALOOKA.

Pranta.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.						Zortulubree in Ahmed. Rs.	Total.		
			Brit.			Gaek.						
Kattwr. Total, as shown in this List	53	16560	8134	3	2				2728	10862	3	2
Patna Maljee, in Gohelwar	1	300				481	3	2		481	3	2
Grand Total, Jusdhun	54	16860	8134	3	2	481	3	2	2728	11343	6	4

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col. Walker.						Permanent Remissions or Corrections.						Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct bala by each		
						British.			Gaekwar.			British.			Gaekwar.				British.		
74	27	3	Bhudlee	17	..	S 1081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1081	..	..
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1																	
			Balance under this Agency	16	4548																
	28	3	Sumundhiala	1	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	29	3	Kurreana	9	3084	S 835													835		
76	30	3	Anundpoor	18	3140	S 702													702		
77	31	3	Choteela	12	1840	252													252		
			Theekrialoo and Veeplioo	2	140	..			..			...			..			..	..		
78	33	3	Khumbala	5	2040	S 554													554		
79	33	3	Paliad	19	5100	979			..			.			..			..	979		
80	34	3	Bheemora	9	1200	S 201			..			..			..			..	201		
81	35	3	Bamumbor	1	120	S 75			...			..			..			...	75		
82	36	3	Mehwassa	5	400	S 437			..			..			..			..	437		
83	37	3	Matra Timba	1	200	S 285			.			..			..			..	285		
84	38	3	Sunosra	2	200	S 182			.			..			..			..	182		
85	39	3	Eetria Gudhala	2	800	S 397			..			..			..			..	397		
86	40	3	Chobaree	2	80	S 151			.			..			..			..	151		
87			Kalasur	2	160	S 201			..			..			...			..	201		
88	41	3	Neelwra	1	400	S 501	8		..			..			..			..	501	8	
89			Atkot	2	1600	2149	8		..			..			..			.	2149	8	
90			Bhadla	17		1626	8		..			..			..			...	1626	8	
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1																	
			Balance under this Agency	F 16	3320													Govt. Letter, Aug. 16, 1821.	1100		
91			Sanunthalee	G 8	1640	1477			..			337			..						
92			Burwala	H 8	800	1093			..			..			..			..	1093		
93			Summundhiala	1	800	620			..			..			..			..	620		
94			Panchaora	1	500	277			.			.			..			..	277		
95			Ujmer	I 3	372	175			..			..			..			...	175		
			Total under Nuggur	39	9032	7418	..	.	..	..	..	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	7041	..	..
	42	3	Kumundhia	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Waoree	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total under Meer Suruf Razulee	2	500																

nce now due Tributary	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.						Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.						Remarks.
Gaekwar.	British.			Gaekwar.									British.			Gaekwar.			
.. .. ..	1189	1	7	..	..	...	276	..	..	1465	1	7	..	..	..	..	...	..	In consequence of the death of Bhan Khachur without heirs in A. D. 1840, this Talooka is claimed by his collateral relatives of the Kurreeana, Sheka Khumbala Etria Ghudhala Talookas, and of Goondala (a Bhaonuggur village).
.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	...			..	..	..	..	...	..	Belonging to an independent Charon.
	918	8					331			1249	8								Originally belonging to Choteela, but since the year S. 1868, A. D. 1811-12, under Goolam Hoosun Buchabhace Jemadar.—See Mesbria, No. 38, in Jhalawar.
	772	3	2				221			993	3	2							
	252						100			352	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	
..	..			..			..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	609	6	5				177			786	6	5							F.—Not including one waste village, Sukpur.
..	979			..			330			1309			...	...	..	..	..	..	G.—do. do. 2 do., viz. Tuptee and Khakrioo.
..	221	1	7	..			55			276	1	7	.	..	..	..	..	..	H.—do. do. 4 do., Bheemoreee, Keraloo, Malgut, and Belra.
..	82	8		..						82	8								
..	480	11	2	..			123			603	11	2							I.—do.do. 2 do., Bhanmuttee and Wudal.
..	313	8		..			78			391	8								
..	200	3	3	..			55			253	3	3							
..	436	11	2	..			145			581	11	2							
...	166	1	7	.			49			215	1	7							This village is under No. 80, and its other village of Kherdee is under No. 77.
..	221	1	7	..			27	8		248	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	551	10	4	..			166			717	10	4							
..	2149	8		..			..			2149	8	.	..	..	...	..	..	...	A.D. 1763-64 S. 1820
..	1626	8		..			..			1626	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1790-91 S. 1847
..	1100			..			375			1475		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A. D. ©1804-5 S. 1861
..	1093			..			.			1093	..	.	...	..	..	...		..	A. D. 1793-94. S. 1850
..	620			..			..			620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A. D. 1798-99 S. 1855
..	277			..			..			277	..	..	..	..	...	...		..	A. D. 1788-99 S. 1855
..	192	8		..			..			192	8								A. D. 1790-91 S. 1847.
.. .. .	7058	8	..	..	..		375	..	.	7433	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A village formerly under Santhlee, but in possession of Meer Suruf, Razulee of Baroda, and as such constituting a separate jurisdiction.
.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
.. .. ..	..	..	..	.	..		..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	Originally belonging to Joonaghur, but since the year St. 1884, A. D. 1827-28, under Meer Surufraz Aloe of Baroda.

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct bala due by each
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.		British.
			Beelree	1	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	43	3	Dhandulpoor	14		1123	..	..	..	..	1123
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1							
			Balance under this Agency	13	8360						
97	44	3	Soodamra	11	7252	1448	..	..	..	..	1448
98	45	3	Sejukpoor	3	2560	683	..	..	..	..	683
99	46	3	Rampurda	1	100	81	..	..	..	..	81
100	47	3	Wussawur	4	2400	S 751	..	..	..	.	751
101	3	3	Dhussa	1	800	..	S. 375	..	..	..	..
	42	3	Duheroo	3	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	49	0	Geegasurun	1	200	..	S. 527	..	..	..	.
103	50		Akria	1	200	S 126	..	..	..	...	126
104			Kerala	1	60	S 61	..	..	..	..	61
	51	3	Urjunsook	1	240		..	..	...	..	
	52	3	Weechawur	1	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53	3	Kooba	1	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	3	Randhia	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	3	Kheejria	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47		Paying Tribute..								
	8		Not do.								
Total	55		Grand Total Katteeawar	610	189840	88363 8 ..	22606	427	3714	..	87936 8

ace now Talooka.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.						Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Junaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.				Temporary Remissions granted in St. 1897, A. D. 1840-41.						Remarks.
Gaekwar.	British.			Gaekwar.									British.			Gaekwar.			
.	..			..			..		..	...	..		..			..			This village, originally a Charun's but under Samunthlee, was obtained by Bucha Jumadar in S. 1868. See Meshria, No. 38, in Jhalawar.
..	1123			..			301		1424	..	.		..			..			
..	1448			..			501		1949				..			..			
..	683			..			251		934				..			..			
..	81			..			..		81				..			..			
..	826	1	7	..			..		826	1	7		..			..			Jeewabhaee Dessabhaee obtained possession of nearly all the Dhussa Talooka in S. 1868, A. D. 1811-12, but by an arrangement sanctioned, Government letters, No. 1620, 31st Aug. 1837, and No. 703, 18th April 1838, the Katees received the three small villages and a Patee in Dhussa—the Dessaee retaining Dhussa, and being responsi-
375	..			412	8		..		412	8			..			..			
..	..			..			..		..				..			...			
527	...			579	11	2	.		579	11	2		..			..			for the tribute; this proprietor has also Raee Sanklee in Jalawar, and Dhussa is not therefore marked as a separate jurisdiction.
...	138	9	7	..			27	8	166	1	7		..			..			
..	67	1	7	..			..		67	1	7		..			..			Under Wudwan, by whom the tribute is paid, under an arrangement sanctioned by Government letter, No. 328, 8th February, 1842.
..	..			..			..		..				..			..			Originally belonging to an independent Kattee, but since the year S. 1863, A. D. 1806-7, under Gopal Rao Meral of Baroda.
..	..			..			..		..				..			..			In S. 1864, A. D. 1807-8, this village being at the time waste, was given by Kattee Hoorsur to Gowreedass Trikumdas, who re-peopled it in S. 1865, A. D. 1808-9.
..	..			...			...		..				.			..			This village was purchased from the late Nawab Buchadur Khanjee of Joonaghur, by Brijdass Rungildas in S. 1891, A. D. 1834 35.
..	..			..			...		..				..			..			Belonging to an independent Syud, Daood Meyan.
..	..			..			..		..				..			..			Do. do. do., Ureez Meyan.
18892	..	88671	13	4	21650	2	10	18296	..	128618	0	2	..	.	..	1201	3	2	

No. 4 PRANT OR DI

TABLE OF TALOOKAS as per Colonel WALKER's Permanent Settlement,

N. B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections exist for this

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as per Permanent Settlement.						The same calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.					
						British.			Gaekwar.			British.			Gaekwar.		
1	1	1	Nuwanuggur	494	193000	47259	..	...	45750	...	...	47259	...	..	53800	...	...
2			Formerly under the Jam, but obtained by Meroo Khuwas, and retained by his family until the British interference in St. 1871 restored them to the Jam Amrun, being left as a provision for the family, but under the Jam's sovereignty. Joria Balumbha.....	22	8260	...	...	...	Ant. 11607	...	...	...	...	..	13928	6	4
3			Hureeana ...	8	2720	...	...	..	Ant. 5627	...	...	...	...	...	6752	6	5
4			Bharookia...	1	200	...	..	...	Ant. 152	...	...	...	...	...	182	6	5
5			Amrun... ...	A 15	3500	...	...	...	Ant. 2404	...	...	...	...	...	2884	12	9
			Total Nuwanuggur	540	207680	47259	...	...	65540	...	...	47259	...	...	77547	15	11
6	2	3	Drapha.....	17	4000	4001	...	..	...	...	..	4001	...	...	..	...	...
7	3	3	Veerpur.....	3	60	1799	...	...	...	...	...	1799	...	...	...	...	...
8			Kuredee.....	1	800	1891	...	...	...	...	...	1891	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	3	Mooleraderee	4	1200	1380	8	...	...	...	...	1380	8	...	...	...	...
10	5	3	Satudur Waoree.....	5	2000	1583	...	...	...	..	...	1583	...	...	...	...	...
11	6	3	Seesang Chandlee.....	2	600	777	...	..	...	...	...	777	...	...	...	...	...
12	7	2	Gondul Dhorajee.....	156	84700	53005	...	...	Ant. 62000	...	...	53005	...	..	74400	...	...
13	8	3	Mengnee	8	1600	3684	...	...	...	...	...	3684	...	...	...	...	...
14	9	2	Kotra Sanganee	20	8000	11000	...	...	...	...	...	11000	...	...	...	...	...
15	10	3	Bhadwa...	3	300	1505	...	...	...	...	...	1505	...	...	...	...	...
16	11	3	Rajpurra.....	5	1200	3955	...	...	...	...	...	3955	...	...	...	...	...

VISION OF HALLAR.

shewing subsequent alterations and present number of Separate Jurisdictions.

Prant, the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Zortulubee to the Nawab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount permanently due from each Talooka in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Remarks.
4869	..	...	105928	...	..	5500 Rupees of the Tribute due to the Gaekwar being originally taken, Khurajat babut, the Ant exchange is not calculated thereon, the same being paid in Ahmedabad sicca: on the remainder, which was the amount of the original Tribute, exchange is calculated.
...		...	13928	6	4	
...	...	...	6752	6	5	
...	...	...	182	6	5	
...	...	..	2884	12	9	
4869	...	..	129675	15	11	

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE NUWANUGGUR TALOOKA.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. British.		Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. Gaekwar.			Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.			Total.		
Hallar Total, as shown in this List	540	207650	47259		77547	15	11	4869			129675	15	11
Kattoawar, vide that Prant	39	9032	7058	8				375			7433	8	0
Grand Total of Nuwanuggur	579	216712	54317	8	77547	15	11	5244			137109	7	11

A.—Not including waste villages.

Temporary Remissions granted in St. 1897, A.D. 1840-41.

C

British.				Gaekwar.				
1258	...	...	5259	...	...			
755	...	...	4443	...	...			Originally of the Nuwanuggur Bhayad.
189	...	...	1569	8	...	369	.. ..	.. .. ..
498	...	...	2081	...	...	..	.. ..	.. .. ..
244	8	...	1021	8	...	..	... ...	.. .. .. Originally Gondul Bhayad.
656	8	...	128061	8	...	..	.. ..	.. . .. Do. Rajkote do.
...	...	...	3684	...	...	..	.. ..	.. .. .. Do. Gondul do.
1258	...	...	12258	...	...	...	.. ..	.. .. .. Do. Do. do.
440	...	...	1945	...	...	..	.. ..	.. .. .. Do. Kotra Sanganee do.
315	...	...	4270	...	...	1355	.. ..	.. .. .. Do. do. do.
						1724	.. ..	.. .. ..

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as per Permanent Settlement.			The same calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		
						British.	* Gaekwar.		British.	Gaekwar.	
17	12	2	Rajkot Sirdhar ...	55	20000	20503	...		20503	...	
18	13		Goureedur	6	1000	1092	...		1092	...	
19	14		Kotharia	5	600	1024	...		1024	...	
20	15		Lodheeka	11	1600	1390	...		1390	...	
21	16		Pal	6	320	1353	...		1353	...	
22	17	3	Gutka	6	1800	694	...		694	...	
23	18		Wudalee	1	300	266	...		266	...	
24	19		Veerwao	1	200	161	...		161	...	
25	20		Shapor	4	800	501	...		501	...	
26	21		Kankseealee	1	60	91	...		91	...	
27	22		Muwa	1	40	130	...		130	...	
28	23	2	Dhurol	A 36	10000	...	Ant. 5346		...	6415	3 2
29			Surupdur	B 20	4000	...	Ant. 4359		...	5230	12 11
30	24	3	Kheerusra	14	4000	2554	...		2554	...	
31	25	3	Jalllia Dewanee ..	D 10	1300	...	C Ant. 2700		...	3240	...
32	26	3	Kotra Nayajee	1	400	...	Ant. 551		...	661	3 2
			Grand Total, Hallar	942	358560	161598 8	140496		161598 8	167495	3 2

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonagurhur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A.D. 1840-41.						Remarks.
						British.*			Gaekwar.			
2515	8	...	23018	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Originally of the Nuwanuggur Bhayad
658	8	...	1750	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
322	...	...	1346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
437	...	...	1827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Rajkot do.
425	8	...	1778	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
218	...	...	912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Kotharia do.
47	8	...	208	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	8	...	658	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Rajkot do.
29	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Shapor do.
41	8	...	171	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
733	8	...	12379	8	1	...	...	...	909	9	7	Both under the Dhurol chief, though the Surupdur Purgunna, being under a guaranteed farm, constitutes a temporary separate jurisdiction.
377	8	...	2931	8	...	554	...	...	...	...	...	A.—Not including two waste villages, viz. Peepur Tora and Majot. B.—Do. three do. Puchrioo, Galolioo, and Gowalioo, and their land is cultivated by Surupdur.
...	..	...	3240	...	...	...	...	...	2340	...	...	C.—The chief holds a purwana from the Gaekwar limiting the tribute to 2000 Rs., but he has never yet been able to pay even this much. D.—The villages of Golunia and Babra, now under the Jam of Nuggur, and a waste village, viz. Sunosra, are not included in the list.
157	...	...	818	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	These three Talookas originally of the Dhurol Bhayad.
16685	...	...	345778	11	2	2278	...	...	3249	9	7	

PRANT OR DI

TABLE of TALOOKAS as per Colonel WALKER's Permanent Settlement,

N. B.—No Temporary Remissions exist for this Prant,

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.						Permanent Remissions or Corrections.						Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.			Gaekwar.			British.			Gaekwar.			
1	1	1	Joonaghur.....	506	...	30655	...	...	Ant. 45000	...	..	...	...	...	A 8000	...	...	..
			In joint Proprietorship with Jetpor.....	39														
			Total.....	545	284300													
			Koreenar.....	B 65	15520	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	Bantwa...	C 54	20000	32002	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	3	Umrapur.....	2	1000	552	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total, Soruth...	666	320820	63209	...	..	45000	...	..	..	...	...	8000	...	...	...

VISION OF SORUTH.

showing subsequent alterations and present No. of Separate Jurisdictions.

the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Total amount permanently due from each Talooka into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Remarks.
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.		
30655	37000	30655	44400	75055	The cession was effected during the paramount sovereignty of the Gaekwar in this province, and no authority is to be traced in the records of the present Political Agency. A.—This is a Remission to Joonaghur on account of its district of Koreenar ceded to the Gaekwar in Sumvut 1868, A. D. 1811-12, but being made good by the Amrellee mulial, to which it belongs, is only a nominal Remission, and not therefore included in the sum Total of Remissions.
...	8000	...	9600	9600	B.—Not including waste villages, the number of which is disputed, as also the proprietorship of several.
32002	..	32002	...	32002	Originally of the Joonaghur Bhayad.
552	...	552	...	552	C.—Not including one waste village, viz. Doongree.
63209	45000	63209	54000	117209	

No. 3 PRANT OR DIVISION OF MUCHOO KANTA.

TABLE of TALOOKAS as per Colonel WALKER's Permanent Settlement, showing subsequent alterations and present number of Separate Jurisdictions.

N. B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections, nor any British Tribute, exist for this Prant; the columns for those headings are consequently omitted.

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gaekwar Tribute, as fixed by Colonel Walker.	The same converted into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.	REMARKS.
1	1	2	Morvee	A 110	24216	Ant. 50001	60001	3	2	.....	..	..	60001	3	2	16500	
			—— Hudala.	1	240	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	
2	2	3	Mallia.....	B 9	4293	Ant. 1201	1441	3	2	200	..	..	1641	3	2	.....	
			Grant Total Muchoo Kanta.....	120	28749	51202	61442	6	4	200			61642	6	4	16500	

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE MORVEE TALOOKA.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. British.			Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees. Gaekwar.			Total.		
Muchoo Kanta, as shewn in this list	110	24216	....	..	..	60001	3	2	60001	3	2
Tunkara in Jhalawar	9	5000	10000	..	..	....	..	..	10000	..	..
Gd. Tot. of Morvee	119	29216	10000			60001	3	2	70001	3	2

A.—Not including ten waste villages, viz. Bawurdoo, Kajurdoo, Sokra, Managoo, Bamunkoo, Gala, Koleesroo, Sunosra, Manukworoo, and Geeruj.

Formerly belonging to Morvee, but since the year Sumvut 1862, A. D. 1805-6, under Bhaskur Rao Withul. See Withulghur, No. 40 in Jhalawar.

B.—Exclusive of three waste villages, viz., Wurdoosur, Manabha, and Roheesala, disputed by Morvee.

PRANT OR DIVISION OF BURDA.

TABLE of TALOOKAS as per Colonel WALKER's Permanent Settlement, showing subsequent alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions. N. B.—No Permanent or Temporary Remissions or Corrections exist for this Prant, the columns for those headings are consequently omitted.

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.		The same converted from Ant into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	British Share of Custom.	Total amount permanently due from each Talooka into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.				
1	1	2	Poorbunder ..	A 103	46980	22890 8	Ant. 7312 8	22890 8	8775 ...	5513	26001	63179 8 ..	A.—Not including three waste villages, viz. Pureeadhar, Charikioo, and Pundakroo.

PRANT OR DIVISION

TABLE of TALOOKAS as per Colonel WALKER'S Permanent Settlement, showing

N. B. No Permanent Remissions or Corrections exist for this

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.						The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.					
						British.			Gaekwar.			British.			Gaekwar.		
						A Ste.											
1	1	1	Bhaonuggur	753		74500	...	...	.....	...	...	81950	..	...	....	...	...
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.....	223													
			Balance under this Agency	530	207900												
2	2	3	Rutunpur Dhamunka.....	4		.....	..	..	Ant. 762	...	...	.....	...	...	914	6	5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.....	1													
			Balance under this Agency	3	500				Ant.								
3	3	2	Wula	38		.....	...	...	7132	...	...	.....	...	...	8558	6	5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.....	6													
			Balance under this Agency	32	7200				Ant.								
4	4	3	Chumardee	2	.....	.....	..	...	777	...	...	.....	..	...	932	6	5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.....	1													
			Balance under this Agency	1	200				Ant.								
5	5	3	Tora	4	300	.....	...	...	300	...	...	.....	...	..	360	...	...
6	6	3	Katoria	1	100	.....	...	...	A. 196	..	...	.....	...	...	235	3	2
7	7	3	Panchoura	1	100	.....	...	...	A. 207	...	...	.....	...	...	248	6	5
8	8	3	Waoree Wachanee..	3	320	.....	...	...	A. 302	...	...	.....	...	...	362	6	5
9	9	3	Sonpuree	1	160	.....	...	..	A. 511	...	...	.....	...	...	613	3	2
10	10	3	Puchegam	6	.....	.....	...	...	A2157	...	...	.....	...	...	2588	6	5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.....	3													
			Balance under this Agency	3	1600												

OF GOHELWAR.

subsequent alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

Prant, the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount Permanently due from each Talooka into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.			REMARKS.
24557	8	...	106507	8	...	....	...	...	
165	...	..	1079	6	5	.....	...	...	
2535	...	...	11093	6	5	.....	...	...	Originally Bhaonuggur Bhayad.
100	...	...	1032	6	5	.....	...	...	
60	..	...	420	..	...	.....	...	...	Do. Waoree Wachanee ditto.
30	...	...	265	3	2	.....	...	...	
40	...	...	288	6	5	.....	...	...	
60	..	...	422	6	5	.....	...	...	
50	...	..	663	3	2	211	3	2	Do. Bhaonuggur ditto.
733	...	...	3321	6	5	.....	..	...	

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE BHAONUGGUR TALOOKA.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. British.			Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees. Gaekwar.			Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees.			Total.		
Gohelwar Total, as shown in this List	530	207900	81950	...	...	...	...	...	24557	8	...	106507	8	...
Oond Surweya Total. Vide that Prant	6	1080	...	...	...	1513	9	7	...	...	...	1513	9	7
Gania in Babriawar	6	1160	...	...	...	1321	2	7	...	...	...	1321	1	7
Grand Total of Bhaonuggur	542	210140	81950	...	...	2834	11	2	24557	8	...	109342	3	2

A—This tribute was transferred by the Gaekwar to the British Government in payment of a subsidised force by Article V. of treaty dated 21st April 1805, and is in consequence borne on the agency accounts under the head of subsidy.

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.			The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		
						British.	Gaekwar.		British.	Gaekwar.	
11	11	3	Chitrawao.....	1	200	....	499		....	598 12	10
12	12	3	Ramunka..	1	240	....	583		....	699 9	7
13	13	3	Wurod	1	320	....	955		.. ..	1146 ...	..
14	14	3	Ulumpur...	1	400	....	1254 8 ...		....	1505 6	5
15	15	3	Dhola.....	1	160	....	330		....	396 ...	...
16	16	3	Lathee.....	10	.....	....	a Horse		....	....	...
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.....	4							
			Balance under this Agency.....	6	4000						
17			Rajpeepla.....	1	200	....	525		....	630 ...	..
18			Veerree.....	1	200	....	351		....	421 3	2
			Lathee Total..	8	4400	....	876		....	1051 3	2
19	17		Gudhalee...	1	800	....	1726		....	2071 3	3
20	18		Gudhoola...	1	160	.. ..	171		....	205 3	2
21	19		Dedukree...	1	200	....	280		....	336 ...	...
22	20		Kheejrioo..	1	200	....	387		....	464 6	5
23	21		Bochurwa...	1	140	....	253		....	303 9	7
24	22		Bhojawudur...	1	400	....	418		....	501 9	7
25	23		Sumundhiala and Chubaria...	2	720	....	1922		....	2306 6	5
26	24		Leemra...	5	.....	....	949 8 ..		....	1139 6	5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad.. ...	1							
			Balance under this Agency..	4	1200						
27	25		Waoree....	1	800	....	1038		....	1245 9	7
28	26		Wagdra.....	1	160	....	80		....	96 ...	...
29	27	2	Palee Tana...	A 82	18560	....	8001		....	9601 3	2
30	...	...	These transfers occurred in St. 1868. Kheejrioo the 2d.....	1	240	....	201		....	241 3	2
31	...	...	Patna Maljee.	1	300	....	401		....	481 3	2
			Grand Total Gohelwar...	690	247980	74500	32669		81950	39202 12	9

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount Permanently due from each Talooka into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.			REMARKS.
41	...	...	639	12	10	.....	...	...	
106	4	...	805	13	7	.....	...	...	
175	...	...	1321	...	...	.....	...	..	
175	...	...	1680	6	5	.....	...	...	Originally Puchegam Bhayad.
64	...	...	460	...	...	.....	...	...	
1062	8	...	1062	8	...	.....	...	...	
175	...	...	805	...	...	.....	...	...	Under Lathee from before the Permanent *Settlement*.
.....	...	...	421	3	2	.....	...	...	
1237	8	...	2288	11	2	.....	...	...	
325	...	...	2396	3	3	.....	...	...	
30	...	...	235	3	2	.....	...	...	
30	...	...	366	...	..	.....		...	
51	..	..	515	6	5	.....	...	...	
25	...	...	328	9	7	.....	...	...	
150	...	...	651	9	7	.....	..	...	
420	...	...	2726	6	5	.....	...	...	
300	...	...	1439	6	5	.....	...	...	Originally Lathee Bhayad.
222	8	...	1468	1	7	.....	...	...	
27	...	...	123	...	...	.....	...	...	
2688	...	...	12289	3	2	.....	...	...	A.—Not including 9 waste Villages, viz. Kharioo, Chooree, Rampurdoo, Keejrioo, Sonpuree, Leemburdhar, Sarungpoor, Lakapadur, and Khoonsa.
.....	...	...	241	3	2	.....	...	...	Under Amrellee.
.....	...	...	481	3	2	.....	...	...	Do. Jusdhun.
34397	12	...	155550	8	9	211	3	2	

PRANT OR DIVISION

TABLE of TALOOKAS, as taken from the Gaekwar Mujmoodar's list, showing
N. B. No British Tribute is fixed for this Prant, the column for that heading the tribute of this Prant has yet been made.

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gaekwar Tribute.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance due by each Tributary.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.
2			Eyawej	1	280	S 226	.....	226	248 9 8
3	1		Veerpur	1	48	S 51	.....	51	56 1 7
4	2		Sunala	1	240	S 301	.....	301	331 1 7
5	3		Sheroda	1	120	S 121	.....	121	133 1 7
6	4		Rajpoora	1	300	S 176	.....	176	193 9 7
9	5		Pa-a	1	120	S 301	.....	301	331 1 7
10	6		Dedura	1	40	S 101	.....	101	111 1 7
11	7		Jallia Beeja	1	80	S 30	.....	30	33 ... ..
12	8		Jalioo Umrajeenoo	1	80	S 125	.....	125	137 8 ...
13	9		Chok	1	280	S 301	.....	301	331 1 7
8			Pandria	1	120	S 85	.....	85	93 8 ...
			Total Chok	2	400	386	.....	386	424 9 7
14	10		Kunjhurda	1	25	S 125	.....	125	137 8 ...
15	11		Satanoness	1	100	S 101	.....	101	111 1 8
16	12		Wudal	1	180	S 151	.....	151	166 1 7
17	13		Morehopna	1	60	S 151	.....	151	166 1 7
18	14		Bhundaria	1	300	S 301	.....	301	331 1 7
19	15		Bodanoness	1	140	S 101	.....	101	111 1 7
20	16		Joonapadur	1	80	S 41	.....	41	45 1 7
21	...		Ranpurra	1	200	S 151	.....	151	166 1 7
22	17		Sewreewudur	1	100	S 51	.....	51	56 1 7
23	18		Roheesala	1	100	S 101	.....	101	111 1 7
24	19		Sumundhiala	1	100	S 501	.....	501	551 1 7
25	20		Gundhol	1	60	S 101	.....	101	111 1 7
26		All of the 3rd class.	Kootia	1	80	S 125	A 125	.....	....
27			Jesur	1	400	S 600	.....	600	660 ... ...
28			Jhurukhia	1	80	S 200	.....	200	220 ... ...
29			Depla	1	320	S 351	.....	351	386 1 7
30			Waoree	1	100	S 251	A 251	.....	....
31			Sutpura	1	100	S 225	.....	225	247 8 ..
			Total now under Bhaonuggur	6	1080	1752	376	1376	1513 9 7
32	21		Katroree	1 B	200	S 386 Ant.	.....	386	424 9 7
33	22		Datha	20	6400	4739	.....	4739	5686 12 10
			Hathsunee	1	200	S 351	.....	351	386 1 7
			Raneegam	1	280	S 701	.....	701	771 1 7
			Total Datha	22	6880	5791	.....	5791	6844 ... ...
	23		Wejanones	1	60	S 30	.....	30	33 ... ...
			Grand Total Oond Surweya	53	11373	11653	376	11277	12878 9 5

OF OOND SURWEYA.

subsequent alterations and present No. of Separate Jurisdictions.
is consequently omitted. With the exception of Datha, no permanent arrangement for

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Total amount permanently due from each Talooka into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.			Remarks.
8	8	...	257	1	8	.....	...	...	
..	..	...	56	1	7	.....	...	...	
16	8	...	347	9	7	.....	...	..	
12	8	..	145	9	7	.....	...	...	
12	8	...	206	1	7	.....	..	...	
12	8	...	343	9	7	331	1	7	
...	..	...	111	1	7	.....	...	...	
...	..	...	33	...	...	.....	..	...	
8	8	...	146	...	..	.....	...	...	
16	8	...	347	9	7	.....	..	..	
8	8	..	102	..	..	.....	...	...	Under Chok.
25	...	...	449	9	7	....	..	..	
...	...	...	137	8	..	.....	...	...	
6	..	...	117	1	8	.....	..	...	
...	...	...	166	1	7	.....	..	...	
9	8	...	175	9	7	166	1	7	
16	8	...	347	9	7	.....	...	...	
9	8	...	120	9	7	.....	...	...	
8	8	...	53	9	7	.....	...	...	
12	8	...	178	9	7	.....	...	..	Half under Rajpura No. 4, and half under Datha No. 22.
8	8	...	64	9	7	.....	..	...	
8	8	..	119	9	7	.....	...	..	
8	8	...	559	9	7	248	9	7	
8	8	...	119	9	7	.....	...	...	
...	..	...	..	..	...	.....	...	...	A.—Gaekwar claim to tribute never having been substantiated, the same is written off as Permanent Remission.
...	...	...	660	..	...	.....	...	...	
.	...	..	220	..	...	.....	...	...	
.	...	..	386	1	7	.....	...	...	Under Bhaonuggur.
.	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	
.	...	..	247	8	...	.....	...	...	No authority for the transfer to be traced beyond the acts of the Proprietors who wrote over their Villages to Bhoanuggur in the years 1866-67 and 1868, A. D. 1809-10, 1810-11, and 1811-12.
...	..	...	1513	9	7	.....	...	...	
10	8	...	435	1	7	.....	...	...	
300	..	...	5986	12	10	.....	...	...	B.—Not including 3 waste Villages, viz. Koondnee, Padurghur, and [Ghana Nahna.
1	8	...	402	9	7	.....	..	...	Under Datha.
	..	...	771	1	7	.....	...	...	
316	8	...	7160	8	...	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	33	...	...	.....	...	...	
519	8	...	13398	1	5	745	12	9	

PRANT OR DIVISION OF BABRIAWAR.

TABLE of TALOOKAS, as taken from the Gaekwar Mujmoodar's List, shewing subsequent alterations and present number of Separate Jurisdictions.

No. in Mr Blane's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gaekwar Tribute as per Permanent Settlement.	The same converted from Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.	REMARKS.
				A					
1	1		Dedan	8	3072	2901	3191 1 7	... .	A.—Not including one waste
2			Barputolee	1	560	101	111 1 7	... .	village, viz. Me-
			Total Dedan	9	3632	3002	3302 3 2	... ...	wasa.
3	2		Koondliala	1	140	126	138 9 7	.. ..	
4	3		Peechree	1	120	21	23 1 7	... ...	
5	4		Phachrioo	1	140	101	111 1 7	... ...	
6	5		Bhoondree	1	224	51	56 1 7	.. ..	
7	6		Nagsree	3	676	576	633 9 7	... .	
8	7		Katurdhur	1	360	101	111 1 7	... ...	
16			Bhakodur	1	80	101	111 1 7	... .	
23			Hemal	1	160	87 8 ..	96 4 ...	... ...	
			Total Katurdhur	3	600	289 8 ..	318 7 2	... ...	
9	8		Kuntharia Kysa	1	48	75	82 8 ...	22	
10	9		Kotree	1	800	201	221 1 7	... .	
11	10		Kagwudur	1	120	56	61 9 7	... .	
12	11		Kuntharia Coolee	1	84	75	82 8 ...	... .	
13	12		Teembee	1	600	726	798 9 8	... .	
	13		Mansa	1	300	175	192 8 ...	... .	
14	14		Jeekadree	1	100	50	55	... ...	
15	15		Balaneewao	2	64	101	111 1 7	67 1 7	
17	16		Bhutwudur	1	60	101	111 1 7	61 9 7	
18	17		Bhada	2	344	51	56 1 7	... ...	
19	18		Dhoodhala	1	200	275	302 8 ...	203 8 ..	
20	19		Lor	1	180	100	110	... ...	
21	20		Dholadree	1	100	35	38 8 ...	... .	
22	21		Sakria	1	88	51	56 1 7	28 9 7	
24	22		Wuroonchya	7	1088	1126	1238 9 7	... ...	
25	23		Dewkawudur	1	160	250 10 8	275 11 9	... ...	
	24		Neengala	1	140	125 5 4	137 13 10	... ...	
26	25		Hindorna	1	280	75	82 8 ..	... .	
27	26		Hurmuntia	1	160	126	138 9 7	... ...	
28	27		Ootiawudur	1	200	126	138 9 7	... .	
29	28		Ebhulwur	1	68	51	56 1 7	... ...	
30	29		Kowaya	1	208	101	111 1 7	.. ..	
31	30		Ganjawudur	1	48	101	111 1 7	... .	
32			Khakbaee	1	320	100	110	... .	Under Amr lee from the y Sumvut 1873.
33			Ghanla	8	1376	1201	1321 1 7	... ...	Do. Bhaonu gur.
	31		Gheshpur	1	120	30	33	.. ..	
	32		Sangana	Waste		55	60 8 ..	60 8 ..	
			Total Babriawar	60	12,788	9706 8 ...	10,677 2 1	443 4 9	
				A					
1	1		Jafrabad	11	5680	... ...	... ...	... .	A.—Not including one waste village, viz. Me teealoo.
			Grand Total Babriawur, including Jafrabad	71	18,468				

All of the 3rd class.

PRANT OR DIVISION OF OKHAMUNDUL.

No.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Talookas.	No. of Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Remarks.
...	1	1	Okamundul.....	A 43	12,590	A.—Not including 11 waste Villages.

ABST

No. in Mr Blaue's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions. Paying Tribute.	Not Paying ditto.	Total.	Class of these Jurisdictions. 1	2	3	Prants.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Prant.	Estimated Population.	Tribute fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker. British.		Gaekwar.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections. British.		Gaekwar.	
53	51	2	53	..	6	47	Jhalawar.....	496	240325	283253	...	...	...	12913	...	...	...
104	47	8	55	1	1	53	Katteeawar.....	610	189340	88363	8	22606	...	427	...	3714	...
2	2	...	2	..	1	1	Muchoo Kanta.	120	28749	...	...	51202	...	...	...	...	...
32	26	...	26	1	4	21	Hallar.....	942	358560	161598	8	140496	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	3	1	1	1	Soruth.....	666	320320	63209	...	45000	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	..	1	...	Burda.....	103	46980	22890	8	7312	8	...	...	...	...
31	27	...	27	1	2	24	Gohelwar... ...	690	247980	74500	...	32669	...	...	...	...	...
33	23	...	23	..	...	23	Oond Surweya..	53	11373	...	...	11653	...	...	...	376	...
33	32	1	33	1	...	32	Babriawar, including Jafrabad...	71	18468	...	...	9706	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	Okhamundul.....	43	12590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
292	212	12	224	6	16	202	Grand Total....	3794	1475685	693814	8	320645	...	13340	...	4090	...

ABSTRACT showing Population, &c., of the different Classes.

6				1937	789482
	16			1048	427277
		202		809	258926

RACT.

Correct Balance now due by each Prant.									Zortu'abee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			British Share of Poorbunder Customs.	Total amount Permanently due from each Prant, into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.			Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897, A. D. 1840-41.			
British.			Gaekwar.			British.			Gaekwar.								British.		Gaekwar.	
270340	...	...	...	270340	...	...	...	...	...	17250	8	...	287590	8	...	14750	...	...	...
87936	8	18892	...	88671	13	4	21650	2	10	18296	...	...	128618	...	2	...	1201	3	2
...	...	51202	...	...	...	...	61442	6	4	200	...	...	61642	6	4	...	16500	...	...
161598	8	140496	...	161598	8	...	167495	3	2	16685	...	...	345778	11	2	2278	3249	8	7
63209	...	45000	...	63209	...	...	54000	...	...	...	...	...	117209	...	...	...	...	...	...
22890	8	7312	8	22890	8	...	8775	...	...	5513	...	26001	63179	8	...	...	...	...	...
74500	...	32669	...	81950	...	...	39202	12	9	34397	12	...	155550	8	9	...	211	3	2
...	...	11277	...	...	...	...	12878	9	5	519	8	...	13398	1	5	...	745	12	9
																	443	4	9
...	...	9706	8	...	...	...	10677	2	1	...	...	...	10677	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
680474	8	316555	...	688659	13	4	376121	4	7	92861	12	26001	1183643	13	11	17028	22351	1	5

c

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,

Acting Political Agent.

(Enclosure No. III.)

LIST of the different Tribes of Babrias, commonly called Babria Kattees.

No.	TITLES.	No.	TITLES.	No.	TITLES.
1	Koteela...	25	Beparia...	49	Chondia.
2	Dhankhra...	26	Kheradot...	50	Khara.
3	Wuroo...	27	Burela...	51	Khulala.
4	Ghurga...	28	Pooshutia.	52	Khada.
5	Ghoosamba...	29	Pudeeara...	53	Bholuvla.
6	Chanya...	30	Changur...	54	Weda Bhoopal.
7	Boreecha...	31	Chak...	55	Shanya.
8	Chhubhar	32	Rakhur...	56	Nerala.
9	Chatroja...	33	Rathor...	57	Lujora.
10	Kareta...	34	Naeesa...	58	Shoba.
11	Murmul...	35	Sheemug...	59	Kagra.
12	Wura...	36	Dabhia...	60	Mutara.
13	Wusra...	37	Dugav...	61	Sheehala.
14	Luya...	38	Lobhia...	62	Kesoor.
15	Lobud...	39	Khata...	63	Dedugra.
16	Kurena...	40	Khasur...	64	Shubar.
17	Khandmul...	41	Khodiala...	65	Athur.
18	Shankhlia...	42	Kandhal...	66	Veea.
19	Sachla...	43	Nepal...	67	Keea.
20	Bhoowa...	44	Keelkan...	68	Khaghurda.
21	Bharmul...	45	Kateeal...	69	Nuvga.
22	Bhalera...	46	Wagla...	70	Ladha.
23	Dhurmueta...	47	Werma...	71	Dhandha.
24	Loonwura...	48	Dangur...	72	Oomga.

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,

Acting Political Agent.

(Enclosure No. IV.)

MEMORANDUM of Tribes of the Shakhaeet Kattees.

No.		No.	Tribes.	No.		No.	Tribes.
		1	Wala... ...			1	Khachur.
		2	Derooa... ...			2	Pand.
		3	Waikha... ...			3	Jhobalia.
		4	Laloo... ...	2	Khachur....	4	Heepa.
		5	Kurpura... ...			5	Chaomdia.
		6	Wurdur... ...			6	Lomasuria.
		7	Veekma... ...			7	Khara.
		8	Kagra... ...				
		9	Bhojuk... ...			1	Khooman.
		10	Chak... ...			2	Chandoo.
		11	Wujsee... ...			3	Chandsoor.
1	Wala...	12	Gowalia... ...			4	Manganee.
		13	Rajduria... ...			5	Mun.
		14	Geega... ...	3	Khooman...	6	Motia.
		15	Wujmul... ...			7	Jhummur.
		16	Far... ...			8	Jogia.
		17	Jogia... ...			9	Loonsur.
		18	Boghura... ...			10	Wulund.
		19	Kustooria... ...				
		20	Koodur... ...				

MEMORANDUM of Tribes of the Ehwurutia Kattees.

No.	TRIBES.	No.	TRIBES.	No.	TRIBES.
1	Dhadhul...	32	Nurer...	63	Wurnia.
2	Bushia...	33	Nala...	64	Laloo.
3	Banbhanee...	34	Gureeba...	65	Chawra.
4	Gunghanee...	35	Beechuria...	66	Dangur.
5	Jhanjuria...	36	Mukwana...	67	Kaleea.
6	Shodhia...	37	Mora...	68	Shekhun.
7	Leenkhra...	38	Unbhung...	69	Barud.
8	Loda...	39	Khada...	70	Unchh.
9	Palun...	40	Mueetra...	71	Kotheewal.
10	Kuteea...	41	Jhulloo...	72	Bara.
11	Chom...	42	Kusor...	73	Jojuria.
12	Koya...	43	Shekhwa...	74	Bhul.
13	Natania...	44	Ronwa...	75	Dawera.
14	Jheelria...	45	Haleeka...	76	Kurwuth.
15	Media...	46	Dhodhia...	77	Besh.
16	Tooria...	47	Bhambhla...	78	Jogla.
17	Khoondhla...	48	Kharuk...	79	Malania.
18	Gogla...	49	Moya...	80	Mokha.
19	Refuria...	50	Shekhur...	81	Cheea.
20	Chahuria...	51	Dhing...	82	Jumjal.
21	Boreecha...	52	Khuwur...	83	Mueera.
22	Rutun...	53	Wegur...	84	Tragmuria.
23	Manjhria...	54	Putgur...	85	Mot.
24	Tochuria...	55	Khem...	86	Mun.
25	Veerumka...	56	Dasotia...	87	Khakhlia.
26	Wank...	57	Dewalia...	88	Lookhel.
27	Mala...	58	Teetoocha...	89	Mepal.
28	Weenchia...	59	Veerda...	90	Gulchur.
29	Jeblia...	60	Khakhuria...	91	Kateeal.
30	Geera...	61	Daoo...	92	Wuchhra.
31	Padwa...	62	Sarowla...	93	Seendhuo.

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,

Acting Political Agent.

(Enclosure No. V.)

TABLE showing the number of Nagur Brahmin Families in the Peninsula of Katteawar, and the places they reside in.

Rajkote, 4th October, 1842.

TOWNS.	No. of Families Nagur Brahmins.		Total.
	Nagurs following Secular pursuits.	Brahmins not Secular.	
Joonaghur...	300	150	450
Nuwanuggur...	125	75	200
Bhaonuggur...	100	35	135
Mangrol...	90	60	150
Khumbalia and Dwarka...	50	1	51
Puttun and Verawul.....	60	2	62
Poorbunder...	40	15	55
Oona and Dilwara...	30	5	35
Morvee...	25	...	25
Wusawur...	25	...	25
Surdhar...	12	...	12
Mowa...	11	...	11
Dhurol...	8	...	8
Amrun...	8	...	8
Amrellee...	4	...	4
Limree...	4	...	4
Wankaneer...	4	...	4
Hulwud...	4	...	4
Hindorna Jamka...	4	...	4
Kalawar...	4	...	4
Rajkote...	3	...	3
Jetpoor...	3	...	3
Jooria...	3	...	3
Wudwan...	3	...	3
	920	343	1263

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,
Acting Political Agent.

(*Enclosure No. VI.*)

LIST of Sebundees in the Peninsula of Katteeawar.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Foot Sepoys.	Horsemen.
1	Joonaghur	2000	1000
2	Nuwanuggar	1500	400
3	Bhaonuggur	2000	700
4	Poorbunder	400	100
5	Limree	300	100
6	Wudwan	300	125
7	Gondul Dhorajee	400	150
8	Rajcote Surdhar	50	25
9	Dhurol Surupdur	50	50
10	Morvee	200	75
11	Hulwud Drangdra	100	50
12	Saela	30	40
13	Wankaneer	25	30
14	Amrellee	400	220
15	Okhamundul	400	30
16	Jetpoor	100	50
17	Lathee	25	40
18	Wula	40	30
19	Choora	25	10
20	Palee Tana	150	50
21	Than Luktur	25	15
22	Jusdhun	100	60
23	Bantwa	75	50
	Remaining small States of the Country	3000	900
	Total	11695	4300

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,

Acting Political Agent.

(Enclosure No. VII.)

LIST of Bunders in the Peninsula, in their order of position, commencing from the head of the Kutch Gulf and terminating with that of Cambay.

UNDER.	NAMES OF PORTS.	DISCRIPTION.
The Thakor... ... of Morvee... ...	Wowaniah...	Good.
The Jam... ... of Nuwanuggur... ...	Jooria...	Good. Extensive trade.
	Hurreeana...	Closed.
	Balacherry...	For fishing craft.
	Kheree...	Ditto.
	Nuwabunder...	Small craft.
	Nagna...	Closed.
	Rojeebara...	Ditto.
	Beree, or the port of Nuwa Nuggur...	Considerable traffic.
	Surmut...	Small craft.
	Sulaya...	Considerable traffic.
	Pindaro...	Fishing craft.
In Okhamundul... ...	Rajpurroo...	Ditto.
	Posheetroo...	Small craft.
	Aramroo...	Ditto.
	Bet...	Pretty good.
	Kutchgur under the Rao... ...	Boats touch.
	Roopun bunder. The Port of Dwarka...	Not much traffic.
	Mudee...	Boats only.
The Jam...	Bhogat...	Ditto.
The Rana of Poorbunder... ...	Meeanee...	But little traffic.
	Poor or Poorbunder...	Good. Extensive trade.
	Nuvee or Nuvee Bundur... ...	Considerable traffic.
	Madoopoor...	Mere boats.
The Nuwab...	Seel...	Closed.
The Shekh of...	Mangrol...	A bad Port, but extensive traffic.
	Chorwar...	Boats only.
The Nuwab of Joonaghur... ...	Billawul or Verawul...	Good, and extensive traffic.
	Heerakot...	Small craft.
	Sootrapara...	Ditto.
	Dhamlej...	Ditto.
Amrellee... ...	Mool Dwarka, the bunder of Koreenar...	Bad ground, small traffic.
	Welun or Welun bundur... ...	Petty trade.
	Wunagbaroo...	Boats.
Portugal... ...	Gogla...	Good, but little trade.
	Diu or Deeo...	

Under.	Names of Ports.	Discription.
The Nuwab...	Nuwabundur...	Good, but little traffic.
The Zunjeera Seedee...	Jaffrabad...	Good. Extensive trade.
Babria Aheer } Grassia of Babriawar.. {	Bherae...	Insignificant.
	Rampurra...	
	Kuthee Wuddur...	
Jaffrabad...	Sheealbet...	
The Thakor of Bhaonuggur... ... {	Chanch.....	Petty traffic.
	Dewallia...	Closed.
The Thakor of Bhaonuggur... ... {	Mowa...	Considerable traffic.
	Kutpur...	Insignificant.
	Kulsar...	Closed.
	Kotra...	
	Ghudoola...	
	Sultanpoor, the port of Tullaja...	
	Nhana Gopnath...	Closed.
	Meethee Veeree...	
	Koora...	
The Hon'ble Company...	Gogo...	Good. Extensive trade.
Do...	Ewanioo...	Closed.
The Thakor of Bhaonuggur...	Ukwaroo...	
Do...	Bhaonuggur...	Good. Extensive trade.
With reserved rights to the Hon'ble Company.		
The Thakor of Bhaonuggur...	Udelae...	Insignificant.
Do. Do...	Goondaloo...	
Dewanee Grasia, the Puchegam Bhayad... {	K loo Talao.....	
The Hon'ble Company.... ... ... {	Bawulialee...	Insignificant.
	Dholera...	Considerable traffic.

(Signed) G. LeG. Jacob,

Acting Political Agent.

(Enclosure No. VIII.)

ESTIMATE of the produce of Cotton in the undermentioned Talookas under the Katteewar Political Agency.

No.	TALOOKAS.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrattee Mun, viz 40 Rs. 1 Seer, 40 Seers 1 Mun.			REMARKS.			
	PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.										
1	Halwud Drangdra.	20000	...	...	19000	...	...	38 Rs.	to sr.,&	40 srs.	to Mun.
2	Limree..... ...	20000	...	...	24500	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
3	Kuntharia... ...	3200	...	...	3360	...	...	28	do.	60	do.
4	Karol..... ...	1640	...	...	2009	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
5	Kumalpur... ...	100	...	...	100	...	...	40	do.	40	do.
6	Kumblao... ...	2000	...	...	2450	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
7	Geree...	2800	...	...	3430	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
8	Chuchana... ...	132	47	...	162	20	36	28	do.	70	do.
9	Chulala... ...	880	...	...	1078	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
10	Jakhun..... ...	875	...	...	918	30	...	28	do.	60	do.
11	Khandia... ...	1400	...	...	1715	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
12	Tulsana... ...	2400	...	...	2940	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
13	Tavee... ...	1320	...	...	1617	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
14	Dewlia... ...	2200	...	...	2695	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
15	Durod... ...	880	...	...	1078	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
16	Pulalee... ...	400	...	...	490	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
17	Bhoeka... ...	2000	...	...	2450	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
18	Bhuthan... ...	1280	...	...	1568	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
19	Bhulgamra... ...	3200	...	...	3920	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
20	Bhudwana... ...	2250	...	...	2362	20	...	28	do.	60	do.
21	Laliad... ...	1650	...	...	1732	20	...	28	do.	60	do.
22	Wunala... ...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	40	do.	40	do.
23	Sumla... ...	2000	...	...	2450	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
24	Saooka... ...	1600	...	...	1960	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
25	Oontree... ...	1600	...	...	1960	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
26	Ankewalia... ...	2800	...	...	3430	...	...	28	do.	70	do.
27	Wudwan... ...	25000	...	...	28000	...	...	28	do.	64	do.
28	Jhampodur... ...	375	...	...	420	...	...			do.	
29	Keralee... ...	750	...	...	840	...	...			do.	
30	Goondheealee... ...	1500	...	...	1575	...	...	28	do.	60	do.
31	Jhummer... ...	455	59	19	510	25	31	28	do.	64	do.
32	Doodhrej... ...	3500	...	...	3675	...	...	28	do.	60	do.
33	Bhalora... ...	750	...	...	787	20	...	28	do.	60	do.
34	Rajpura... ...	1250	...	...	1400	...	...	28	do.	64	do.
35	Wurod... ...	2004	42	27	2137	36	9	28	do.	62½	do.
36	Wuna... ...	2391	6	...	2678	1	...	28	do.	64	do.
37	Wankaneer... ...	1610	...	9	1221	7	20	26	do.	45	do.
38	Than Luktur... ...	5500	...	...	5775	...	...	28	do.	60	do.
39	Kessria...* ...	148	40	...	156	4	...	28	do.	60	do.
40	Moolee... ...	15000	...	...	15750	...	...			do.	
41	Moonjpur... ...	350	...	...	367	20	...			do.	
42	Saela...	2000	...	...	2100	...	...			do.	
43	Choora... ...	11500	...	...	12075	...	...			do.	
44	Kurmur... ...	1200	...	...	1260	...	...			do.	
45	Dussara... ...	13246	14	...	13246	14	...	40	do.	40	do.
46	Bujana... ...	5001	9	37	4751	7	19	38	do.	40	do.
47	Patree... ...	15000	...	...	15000	...	...	40	do.	40	do.
48	Jhinjoowara... ...	20000	...	...	20000	...	...	40	do.	40	do.
49	Wunod... ...	450	...	...	450	...	...	40	do.	40	do.
50	Tunkara... ...	2520	...	...	1701	...	...	24	do.	45	do.
51	Bharejra... ...	150	...	...	157	20	...	28	do.	60	do.
52	Raee...	500	...	...	560	...	...	28	do.	64	do.
53	Sanklee... ...	500	...	...	560	...	...	28	do.	64	do.
	Jhalawar Total...	.....	...	...	227531	6	35				

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrattee Maund.			Remarks.			
	Province of Katteewar.										
1	Amrellee... ...	55000	...	...	55000	...	...	40 Rs.	to sr.,	& 40 srs.	to Mun.
2	Jetpoor Cheetul...	15000	...	...	11250	...	...	30	do.	40	do.
3	Beelkha... ...	2500	...	...	1875	...	...	30	do.	40	do.
4	Buggusra... ...	1333	13	9	966	26	26	29	do.	40	do.
5	Babra... ...	1500	...	...	1012	20	...	27	do.	40	do.
6	Kotra Peethana...	351	...	...	245	28	...	28	do.	40	do.
7	Kanpor Eshwuria.	250	...	...	168	30	...	27	do.	40	do.
8	Kuner... ...	5	...	...	3	15	...	27	do.	40	do.
9	Kathrola... ...	5	...	...	3	15	...			do.	
10	Kheejria... ...	75	...	...	50	25	...			do.	
11	Gurumlee Mhotee.	100	...	...	67	20	...			do.	
12	Gurumlee Nhanee.	50	...	...	33	30	...			do.	
13	Gudheea...	50	...	...	33	30	...			do.	
14	Churka... ...	531	26	17	385	18	11	29	do.	40	do.
15	Jamka... ...	232	36	12	157	8	24	27	do.	40	do.
16	Dholurwa... ...	100	...	...	67	20	...			do.	
17	Bhulgam... ...	125	...	...	84	15	...			do.	
18	Manawao... ...	50	...	...	33	30	...			do.	
19	Loharia... ...	5	...	...	3	15	...			do.	
20	Lakhapadur... ...	100	...	...	67	20	...			do.	
21	Wagnia... ...	375	...	...	253	5	...			do.	
22	Waghasree... ...	75	...	...	50	25	...			do.	
23	Seelana... ...	250	...	...	168	30	...			do.	
24	Halria... ...	462	20	...	312	7	20			do.	
25	Jusdhun... ...	18983	26	17	13288	22	25	28	do.	40	do.
26	Kotee... ...	150	...	...	105	...	...			do.	
27	Koondnee... ...	150	...	...	105	...	...			do.	
28	Kessria... ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...				
29	Jussapur... ...	250	...	...	175	...	...			do.	
30	Modhooka... ...	250	...	...	175	...	...			do.	
31	Wurja Teeruth....	100	...	...	70	...	...			do.	
32	Seetoolioo... ...	50	...	...	35	...	...			do.	
33	Hurmutioo... ...	50	...	...	35	...	...			do.	
34	Anecalee... ...	100	...	...	70	...	...			do.	
35	Bhudlee... ...	435	...	...	330	13	5	27	do.	45	do.
36	Kurreeana... ...	247	11	6	187	30	4			do.	
37	Anmundpoor... ...	50	...	...	35	...	...	28	do.	40	do.
38	Choteela.... ...	100	...	...	113	30	...	28	do.	65	do.
39	Khumbala... ...	33	44	6	25	32	9	27	do.	45	do.
40	Paliad... ...	300	...	...	341	10	...	28	do.	65	do.
41	Bheemora... ...	212	7	1	241	10	37			do.	
42	Bamunbor... ...	5	...	...	5	27	20			do.	
43	Mewassa... ...	98	28	12	111	38	36			do.	
44	Matia Timba... ...	50	...	...	35	...	...	28	do.	40	do.
45	Sunosra... ...	3	8	3	3	22	7	28	do.	65	do.
46	Eetria Gudhala. ...	109	22	13	83	6	2	27	do.	45	do.
47	Dhobaree... ...	5	...	...	5	27	20	28	do.	65	do.
48	Kalasur... ...	10	...	...	11	15	...			do.	
49	Neelwra... ...	25	...	...	18	39	15	27	do.	45	do.
50	Atkot... ...	500	...	...	300	...	...	24	do.	40	do.
51	Bhadla... ...	1000	...	...	600	...	...			do.	
52	Santhlee... ...	900	...	...	540	...	...			do.	
53	Burwala... ...	800	...	...	480	...	...			do.	
54	Summundhiala. ...	200	...	...	120	...	...			do.	
55	Panchuwra... ...	200	...	...	120	...	...			do.	

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrattee Maund.			Remarks.			
	Province of Katteewar.										
56	Ujmer... ...	600	...	...	360	...	...	24	Rs. to sr., & 40 srs. to Mun.		
57	Dhandulpoor... ...	464	23	21	528	8	25	28	do.	65	do.
58	Soodamra... ...	400	...	...	455	...	...			do.	
59	Sejukpoor & Morwar... ...	200	...	...	227	20	...			do.	
60	Rampurda... ...	25	...	...	16	35	...	27	do.	40	do.
61	Wussawur... ...	200	...	...	145	...	...	29	do.	40	do.
62	Dhussa... ...	1024	15	...	742	26	35			do.	
63	Geegasaran... ...	201	22	13	136	2	7	27	do.	do	do.
64	Ankria... ...	25	...	...	18	39	15	27	do.	45	do.
65	Kerala... ...	50	...	...	56	...	...	28	do.	64	do.
	Katteewar Total...	.....	...	...	92750	11	23				
	Province of Muchoo Kanta.										
1	Morvee... ...	10285	...	...	6171	...	...	24	do.	40	do.
2	Mallia... ...	217	39	10	228	21	22	28	do.	60	do.
	Muchoo Kanta Total...	10502	39	10	6399	21	22				
	Province of Hallar.										
1	Nuwanuggur... ...	45000	...	...	35100	...	...	24	do.	52	do.
2	Joreea Balumba...	2000	...	...	1200	...	...	24	do.	40	do.
3	Hurreeana... ...	1250	...	...	750	...	...			do.	
4	Bharookia... ...	600	...	...	360	...	...			do.	
5	Amrun... ...	600	...	...	360	...	...			do.	
6	Drapha... ...	2891	19	10	2024	1	22	28	do.	40	do.
7	Veerpur... ...	500	...	...	337	20	...	27	do.	40	do.
8	Khuredee... ...	500	...	...	337	20	...			do.	
9	Mooleeraderee.. ...	200	...	...	135	...	...			do.	
10	Satodur Waoree..	620	...	...	542	20	...	28	do.	50	do.
11	Seesang Chandlee	200	...	...	120	...	...	24	do.	40	do.
12	Gondul Dhorajee..	25353	23	...	21392	1	...	30	do.	45	do.
13	Mengnee... ...	737	12	13	497	27	17	27	do.	40	do.
14	Kotra Sanganee...	560	16	24	378	11	16			do.	
15	Bhadwa... ...	100	...	...	67	20	...			do.	
16	Rajpura... ...	97	24	12	65	35	20			do.	
17	Rajcote Surdhar...	1400	...	...	945	...	...	24	do.	45	do.
18	Gowreedur... ...	200	...	...	130	...	...	26	do.	40	do.
19	Kotharia... ...	100	...	...	65	...	..			do.	
20	Zodheeka... ...	150	...	...	97	20	..			do.	
21	Pal... ...	50	...	...	32	20	..			do.	
22	Gutka... ...	50	...	...	32	20	..			do.	
23	Wudalee... ...	30	...	...	25	12	20	27	do.	50	do.
24	Veerwa... ...	10	...	...	6	20	...	26	do.	40	do.
25	Shapoor... ...	500	...	...	437	20	...	28	do.	50	do.
26	Kangseealee... ...	20	...	...	16	35	...	27	do.	50	do.
27	Muwa... ...	10	...	...	8	17	20	27	do.	50	do.
28	Dhurol... ...	75	...	...	61	35	...	22	do.	60	do.
29	Surupdur... ...	124	8	18	74	21	10	24	do.	40	do.
30	Kheerusra... ...	200	...	...	150	...	...	24	do.	50	do.

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrattee Maund.			Remarks.			
	Province of Hallar.										
31	Jallia Dewanee...	400	...	...	337	20	...	27 Rs. to sr., & 50 srs. to Mun.			
32	Kotra Nayajee. ...	50	...	...	32	0	...	26	do.	40	do.
	Hallar Total... ...	.....	...	...	66121	18	5				
	Province of Soruth.										
1	Joonaghur including Mangrol. ...	57200	...	...	44616	...	...	24	do.	52	do.
2	Bantwa... ...	11512	37	1	10361	22	...	32	do.	45	do.
3	Umrapur... ...	1500	...	...	1170	...	...	24	do.	52	do.
	Soruth Total.....	.....	...	...	56147	22	...				
	Province of Burda.										
1	Poorbunder... ...	60000	...	...	5850	...	...	30	do.	52	do.
	Province of Gohelwar.										
1	Bhaonuggur... ...	6000	...	...	60000	...	...	40	do.	40	do.
2	Rutunpur Dhamunka... ...	458	22	...	425	18	4	27	do.	55	do.
3	Wula... ...	4000	...	...	3712	20	...			do	
4	Chumardee... ...	200	...	...	185	25	...			do	
5	Jora... ...	120	...	...	111	15	...			do	
6	Katoria... ...	80	...	...	74	10	...			do	
7	Panchowra... ...	40	...	...	37	5	...			do	
8	Waoree Wachanee... ...	80	...	...	74	10	...			do	
9	Sonpuree... ...	40	...	...	37	5	...			do	
10	Puchegam... ...	400	...	...	371	10	...			do	
11	Cheetrawao... ...	255	47	24	237	19	8			do	
12	Ramunka... ...	1046	54	24	971	29	32			do	
13	Wurod Dewanee..	624	...	...	579	6	...			do	
14	Alumpoor... ...	60	...	...	55	27	20			do	
15	Dhola... ...	80	...	...	74	10	...			do	
16	Lathee... ...	2000	...	...	1856	10	...			do	
17	Rajpeeplee... ...	80	...	...	74	10	...			do	
18	Veerree... ...	40	...	...	37	5	...			do	
19	Ghudalee... ...	728	24	24	676	3	32			do	
20	Gadhoola... ...	160	...	...	148	20	...			do	
21	Dedukree... ...	120	...	...	111	15	...			do	
22	Kheejrioo... ...	80	...	...	74	10	...			do	
23	Bochowra... ...	60	...	...	55	27	20			do	
24	Bhojawadur.... ...	120	...	...	111	15	...			do	
25	Summundhiala.. ...	1453	2	21	1348	24	20			do	
26	Leemra... ...	300	...	...	278	17	20			do	
27	Waoree... ...	160	...	...	148	20	...			do	
28	Wagdra... ...	60	...	...	55	27	20			do	
29	Palee Tana... ...	8000	...	...	7425	...	...			do	

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.			The same converted into the Goojrattee Maund.			Remarks.
	Province of Gohelwar.							
30	Kheejria... ...	80	...	...	74	10	...	27 Rs. to sr., & 55 srs. to Mun.
31	Patna Maljee... ...	200	...	...	185	25	...	do
	Gohelwar Total....	.....	...	...	79608	11	16	
	Province of Oond Surweya.							
1	Hathsanee... ...	50	...	...	42	20	...	34 Rs. to sr., & 40 srs. to Mun.
2	Eawej... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
3	Veerpur... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
4	Sunala... ...	10	...	...	8	20	...	do
5	Seroda... ...	10	...	...	8	20	...	do
6	Rajpur... ...	10	...	...	8	20	...	do
7	Raneegam... ...	25	...	...	21	10	...	do
8	Pandria... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
9	Pa-a... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
10	Dedurda... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
11	Jallia Bajoo... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
12	Jallia... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
13	Chok... ...	50	...	...	42	20	...	do
14	Kunghurda... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
15	Satanoness... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
16	Wudal... ...	10	...	...	8	20	...	do
17	Morehopna... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
18	Bhundaria... ...	10	...	...	8	20	...	do
19	Bodanoness... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
20	Joonapadur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
21	Ranpurda... ...	10	...	...	8	20	...	do
22	Sewreewadur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
23	Roheesala... ...	50	...	...	42	20	...	do
24	Sumundhiala... ...	25	...	...	21	10	...	do
25	Gundhol... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
26	Kootia... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
27	Jessur... ...	15	...	...	12	30	...	do
28	Jookla... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
29	Depla... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
30	Waoree... ...	15	...	...	12	30	...	do
31	Satwra... ...	15	...	...	12	30	...	do
32	Kantroree... ...	25	...	...	21	10	...	do
33	Datha... ...	500	...	...	425	...	...	do
34	Wejanoness... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oond Surweya Total..... ...	.....	...	...	705	20	...	
	Province of Babriawar.							
	Sundry Villages....	...	...	...	100	...	...	

ABSTRACT.

No.	Provinces.	Goojrattee Maund viz. 40 Rs. 1 Seer. 40 Srs. 1 Mun.		
1	Jhalawar	227531	6	35
2	Katteewar	92750	11	23
3	Muchoo Kanta	6399	21	22
4	Hallar	66121	18	5
5	Soruth	56147	22	...
6	Burda	5850	...	...
7	Gohelwar	79608	11	16
8	Oond Surweya	705	20	...
9	Babriawar	100	...	...
	Grand total Goojrattee Maunds....	535213	31	21
	Grand total in Indian maunds of 80 Rs. to the seer, and 40 seers to the maund.....	267606	35	61

(Signed) G. LeG. Jacob,

Acting Political Agent.

(Enclosure No. IX.)

STATEMENT showing the different rates of Bajree in the undermentioned years, taken from Sahookars' books of the periods referred to, during the Months of February to April of each year.

Number.	Sumvut.	A. D.	Price of Bajree calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rs. per Goozrattee Mun—40 Rs. 1 Seer—40 Seers 1 Mun.								
			Morvee.			Saola.			Leemree.		
1	1850	1793–94	—	9	8	1	2	—	—	12	9
2	1851	1794–95	—	15	7	—	13	6	—	10	8
3	1852	1795–96	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	10	4
4	1853	1796–97	—	5	6	—	4	—	—	6	8
5	1854	1797–98	—	7	5	—	3	6	—	6	4
6	1855	1798–99	1	—	6	—	7	6	—	10	1
7	1856	1799–1800	—	13	4	—	10	—	—	9	7
8	1857	1800–1	—	15	11	—	9	—	—	12	9
9	1858	1801–2	—	11	3	—	13	—	—	12	9
10	1859	1802–3	1	—	8	—	14	—	—	8	6
11	1860	1803–4	1	6	3	1	15	—	—	14	11
12	1861	1804–5	1	—	8	—	14	—	—	13	3
13	1862	1805–6	—	14	2	—	10	6	—	9	7
14	1863	1806–7	—	15	3	1	—	—	—	11	2
15	1864	1807–8	—	12	10	—	8	—	—	10	8
16	1865	1808–9	1	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
17	1866	1809–10	1	—	8	—	11	6	—	10	1
18	1867	1810–11	—	15	3	—	11	—	—	10	8
19	1868	1811–12	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	14	4
20	1869	1812–13	4	8	2	3	—	—	4	—	—
21	1870	1813–14	2	1	4	1	12	—	1	7	5
22	1871	1814–15	1	14	4	1	3	6	1	5	4
23	1872	1815–16	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	8
24	1873	1816–17	—	13	—	—	12	6	—	10	8
25	1874	1817–18	—	11	1	—	14	—	—	10	5
26	1875	1818–19	—	13	10	1	8	—	—	8	—
27	1876	1819–20	1	11	9	1	4	—	1	7	5
28	1877	1820–21	1	4	10	1	—	—	—	14	7
29	1878	1821–22	1	1	8	—	5	—	—	12	9
30	1879	1822–23	1	3	5	—	14	6	—	10	8
31	1880	1823–24	—	13	10	—	11	—	—	10	8
32	1881	1824–25	2	7	—	2	—	—	2	2	—
33	1882	1825–26	1	2	—	1	4	—	—	10	8
34	1883	1826–27	—	9	8	—	13	—	—	10	—
35	1884	1827–28	—	9	—	—	10	—	—	7	5
36	1885	1828–29	—	8	2	—	7	—	—	12	10
37	1886	1829–30	—	10	9	—	8	—	—	9	4
38	1887	1830–31	—	9	8	—	7	—	—	6	7
39	1888	1831–32	—	6	11	—	12	—	—	6	8
40	1889	1832–33	—	10	5	—	12	—	—	8	6
41	1890	1833–34	1	7	7	1	10	—	1	1	—
42	1891	1834–35	—	15	11	1	—	—	1	1	—
43	1892	1835–36	—	11	9	—	15	—	—	12	9
44	1893	1836–37	—	11	9	—	13	6	—	10	8
45	1894	1837–38	—	9	8	—	14	—	—	10	8
46	1895	1838–39	1	9	—	1	12	—	1	2	1
47	1896	1839–40	—	14	5	—	13	6	—	12	9
48	1897	1840–41	—	13	2	—	13	—	—	12	9
49	1898	1841–42	—	14	7	—	12	6	—	12	9

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,
Acting Political Agent.

INDEX to the several States of Katteewar now forming Separate Jurisdictions.

No.	TALOOKAS.	PRANTS.	No. IN THE TABLE.
	A.		
1	Akria	Katteewar	50
2	Amrellee	Ditto	1
3	Ankewalia	Jhalawar	26
4	Anundpoor	Katteewar	30
	B.		
5	Babra Chumardee	Katteewar	4
6	Balaneewao	Babriawar	15
7	Bamunbor	Katteewar	35
8	Bantwa	Soruth	2
9	Bheelka	Katteewar	3
10	Bhada	Babriawar	17
11	Bhadwa	Hallar	10
12	Bhalora	Jhalawar	33
13	Bhaonuggur	Gohelwar	1
14	Bharejra	Jhalawar	52
15	Bheemora	Katteewar	34
16	Bhoeka	Jhalawar	17
17	Bhojawudur	Gohelwar	22
18	Bhoondree	Babriawar	5
19	Bhudlee	Katteewar	27
20	Bhudwana	Jhalawar	20
21	Bhulgam	Katteewar	18
22	Bhulgamra	Jhalawar	19
23	Bhundaria	Oond Surweya	14
24	Bhuthan	Jhalawar	18
25	Bhutwudur	Babriawar	16
26	Bochurwa	Gohelwar	21
27	Bodanoness	Oond	15
28	Buggusra	Katteewar	6
29	Bujana	Jhalawar	48
	C.		
30	Chitrawao	Gohelwar	11
31	Chobaree	Katteewar	40
32	Chok	Oond	9
33	Choora	Jhalawar	45
34	Choteela	Katteewar	31
35	Chuchana	Jhalawar	8
36	Chulala	Ditto	9
37	Chumardee	Gohelwar	4
38	Churkha	Katteewar	15
	D.		
39	Datha	Oond	22
40	Dedan	Babriawar	1
41	Dedukree	Gohelwar	29
42	Dedurra	Oond	6
43	Derree Janbaee	Katteewar	5

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
	D.		
44	Dewkawudur	Babriawar	23
45	Dewlia	Jhalawar	14
46	Dhandulpoor	Katteewar	43
47	Dhola	Gohelwar	15
48	Dholadree	Babriawar	20
49	Dholurwar	Katteewar	17
50	Dhurol Surupdur	Hallar	23
51	Doodhala	Babriawar	18
52	Doodhrej	Jhalawar	32
53	Drapha	Hallar	2
54	Duheeroo	Katteewar	48
55	Durod	Jhalawar	15
56	Dussara	Ditto	47
	E.		
57	Eawej and Veerpur	Oond	1
58	Ebhulwur	Babriawar	28
59	Etria Gudhala	Katteewar	39
	G.		
60	Ganjawudur	Babriawar	30
61	Geegasarun	Katteewar	49
62	Geree	Jhalawar	7
63	Gheshpur	Babriawar	31
64	Gondul Dhorajee	Hallar	7
65	Goondeealee	Jhalawar	30
66	Gowreedur	Hallar	13
67	Gudhalee	Gohelwar	17
68	Gudhea	Katteewar	14
69	Gudhoola	Gohelwar	18
70	Gundhol	Oond	20
71	Gurumlee Mhotee	Katteewar	12
72	Gurumlee Nhanee	Ditto	13
73	Gutka	Hallar	17
	H.		
74	Hindorna	Babriawar	25
75	Hulwud Drangdra	Jhalawar	1
76	Hurmuntia	Babriawar	26
	J.		
77	Jaffrabad	Babriawar	33
78	Jakhun	Jhalawar	10
79	Jallia Beejoo	Oond	7
80	Jallia Dewanee	Hallar	25
81	Jallia Umrajeenoo	Oond	8
82	Jeekadree	Babriawar	14
83	Jetpoor Cheetul	Katteewar	2
84	Jhamka	Ditto	16
85	Jhampodur	Jhalawar	28
86	Jhinjoowara	Ditto	50
87	Jhumur	Ditto	31

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
	J.		
88	Joonaghur	Soruth	1
89	Joonapadur	Oond	16
90	Jusdhun	Katteewar	26
	K.		
91	Kagwudur	Babriawar	10
92	Kanksecalee	Hallar	21
93	Kanpor Eshuwuria	Katteewar	8
94	Karol	Jhalawar	4
95	Kathrola	Katteewar	10
96	Kutoria	Gohelwar	6
97	Katroree	Oond	21
98	Katurdhur	Babriawar	7
99	Kesria	Jhalawar	41
100	Khandia	Ditto	11
101	Kheejria	Katteewar	11
102	Kheejria	Ditto	55
103	Kheejria	Gohelwar	20
104	Kheerusra	Hallar	24
105	Kheralee	Jhalawar	29
106	Khumbala	Katteewar	32
107	Khumlao	Jhalawar	6
108	Kooba	Katteewar	53
109	Koondliala	Babriawar	2
110	Kotharia	Hallar	14
111	Kotra Nuyajee	Ditto	26
112	Kotra Peetha	Katteewar	7
113	Kotra Sanganee	Hallar	9
114	Kotree	Babriawar	9
115	Kowaya	Ditto	29
116	Kumalpoor	Jhalawar	5
117	Kumundhia & Waoree	Katteewar	42
118	Kuner	Ditto	9
119	Kunjhurda	Oond Surweya	10
120	Kuntharia	Jhalawar	3
121	Kuntharia Kysa	Babriawar	8
122	Kuntharia Coole	Ditto	11
123	Kureeana	Katteewar	29
124	Kurmur	Jhalawar	46
	L.		
125	Lakhapudur	Katteewar	20
126	Laliad	Jhalawar	21
127	Lathee	Gohelwar	16
128	Leemra	Ditto	24
129	Limree	Jhalawar	2
130	Lodheeka	Hallar	15
131	Loongia	Katteewar	23
132	Lor	Babriawar	19
	M.		
133	Mallia	Muchoo Kanta	2
134	Manawao	Katteewar	19

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
	M.		
135	Mansa	Babriawar	13
136	Matra Timba	Katteewar	37
137	Meshria	Jhalawar	38
138	Mehwasa	Katteewar	36
139	Mengnee	Hallar	8
140	Mouwel & Ruwahee	Katteewar	21
141	Moolee	Jhalawar	42
142	Mooleeraderee	Hallar	4
143	Moonjpoor	Jhalawar	43
144	Morehopna	Oond	13
145	Morvee	Muchoo Kanta	1
146	Muwa	Hallar	22
	N.		
147	Nagsree	Babriawar	6
148	Neeluwra	Katteewar	41
149	Neengala	Babriawar	24
150	Nuwanuggur	Hallar	1
	O.		
151	Okhamundul	Okhamundul	1
152	Oontiawadur	Babriawar	27
153	Oontree	Jhalawar	25
	P.		
154	Pa-a	Oond	5
155	Pal	Hallar	16
156	Paleetana	Gohelwar	27
157	Paliad	Katteewar	33
158	Panchuwra	Gohelwar	7
159	Patree	Jhalawar	49
160	Peechree	Babriawar	3
161	Pachrioo	Ditto	4
162	Poorbunder	Burda	1
163	Puchegam	Gohelwar	10
164	Pulalee	Jhalawar	16
	R.		
165	Raee Sanklee	Jhalawar	53
166	Rajkot Surdhar	Hallar	12
167	Rajpur	Jhalawar	34
168	Rajpura	Hallar	11
169	Rajpura	Oond	4
170	Rampurda	Katteewar	46
171	Ramunka	Gohelwar	12
172	Randhia	Katteewar	54
173	Roheesala	Oond	18
174	Rutunpur Dhamunka	Gohelwar	2
	S.		
175	Saela	Jhalawar	44

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
	S.		
176	Sakria...	Babriawar...	21
177	Saooka...	Jhalawar...	24
178	Sangana...	Babriawar...	32
179	Satanoness...	Oond...	11
180	Satodur Waoree.....	Hallar...	5
181	Seesang Chandlee...	Ditto...	6
182	Sejukpoor...	Katteewar...	45
183	Sewreewudur...	Oond...	17
184	Shapoor...	Hallar...	20
185	Sheroda...	Oond...	3
186	Silana & Halria...	Katteewar...	25
187	Sonpuree...	Gohelwar...	9
188	Soodamra...	Katteewar...	44
189	Sumla...	Jhalawar...	23
190	Summundhiala...	Katteewar...	28
191	Summundhiala...	Oond Surweya...	19
192	Summundhiala & Chubaria.....	Gohelwar...	23
193	Sunala.....	Oond...	2
194	Sunosra...	Katteewar...	38
	T.		
195	Tavee...	Jhalawar...	13
196	Than Luktur...	Ditto...	39
197	Timbee...	Babriawar...	12
198	Tora...	Gohelwar...	5
199	Tulsana...	Jhalawar...	12
	U.		
200	Ulumpur...	Gohelwar...	14
201	Umrapur...	Soruth...	3
202	Urjunsook...	Katteewar...	51
	V.		
203	Veerpur Khuree...	Hallar...	3
204	Veerwao...	Ditto...	19
205	Vekria.....	Katteewar...	22
	W.		
206	Wagdra...	Gohelwar...	26
207	Wagwree...	Katteewar...	24
208	Wankaneer.....	Jhalawar...	37
209	Waoree...	Gohelwar...	25
210	Waoree Wachanee...	Ditto...	8
211	Weechawur...	Katteewar...	52
212	Wejanoness...	Oond...	23
213	Withulghur...	Jhalawar...	40
214	Wudal.....	Oond...	12
215	Wudalee...	Hallar...	18
216	Wudwan...	Jhalawar...	27
217	Wula...	Gohelwar...	3
218	Wuna...	Jhalawar...	36
219	Wunala...	Ditto...	22
220	Wunod.....	Ditto...	51
221	Wurod.....	Ditto...	35
222	Wurod...	Gohelwar...	13
223	Wuroonchya...	Babriawar...	22
224	Wussawur...	Katteewar...	47

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEX.

INDEX to the several States of Katteewar absorbed in, or united with, other States since the Permanent Settlement.

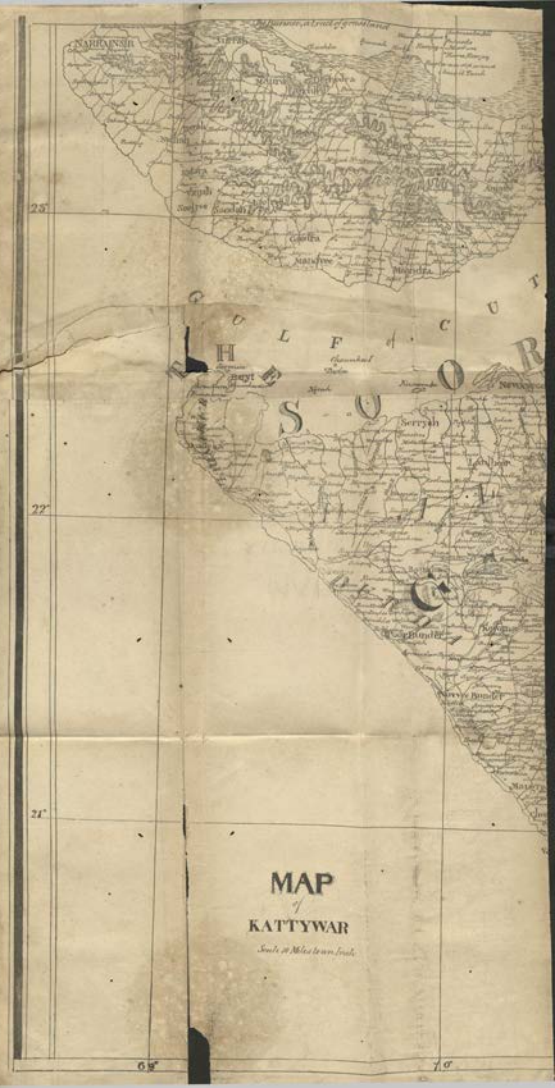
No.	TALOOKAS.	PRANTS.	No. in the Table.	States in which absorbed, or with which united.
	A.			
1	Ambla...	Katteewar.	3	Under Amrellee.
2	Ambulree...	Ditto.	2	
3	Amrun...	Hallar.	5	do. Nuwanuggur.
4	Aneealee...	Katteewar.	73	do. Jusdhun.
5	Atkot...	Do.	87	do. Nuwanuggur.
	B.			
6	Barputolee...	Babriawar.	2	do. Dedan.
7	Bhadla...	Katteewar.	90	do. Nuwanuggur.
8	Bhakodur...	Babriawar.	16	United with Katurdhur.
9	Bharookia...	Hallar.	4	Under Nuwanuggur.
10	Burwala...	Katteewar.	92	do. do.
	C.			
11	Chulala...	Ditto.	30	do. Amrellee.
	D.			
12	Deetulwudur...	Ditto.	33	do. do.
13	Deola...	Ditto.	32	
14	Depla...	Oond.	29	do. Bhaonuggur.
15	Dhabalee...	Katteewar.	13	Under Amrellee.
16	Dharee...	Ditto.	15	
17	Dhareejuganee... ...	Ditto.	34	
18	Dharugnee...	Ditto.	16	
19	Dhulkhanioo..... ...	Ditto.	14	do. do.
20	Dhussa...	Ditto.	101	United with Raee Sanklee.
	G.			
21	Ghanla...	Babriawar.	33	Under Bhaonuggur.
	H.			
22	Halria...	Katteewar.	62	United with Silana.
23	Hathsunee...	Oond.	1	do. Datha.
24	Hemal...	Babriawar.	23	do. Katurdhur.
25	Holree...	Katteewar.	26	Under Amrellee.
26	Hureeana...	Hallar.	3	do. Nuwanuggur.
27	Hurmuntia...	Katteewar.	72	do. Jusdhun.
	I.			
28	Ingorala...	Katteewar.	63	do. Amrellee.
	J.			
29	Jeera...	Ditto.	10	do. do.
30	Jesur...	Oond.	27	do. Bhaonuggur.
31	Jhur.....	Katteewar.	52	do. Amrellee.
32	Jhurukhla...	Oond.	28	do. Bhaonuggur.
33	Jinkeealee...	Katteewar.	11	do. Amrellee.
34	Joria Balumbha... ...	Hallar.	2	do. Nuwanuggur.
35	Jussupur...	Katteewar.	68	do. Jusdhun.
	K.			
36	Kalasur...	Ditto.	87	United with Bheemora.
37	Katuwree...	Ditto.	7	Under Amrellee.
38	Kerala...	Ditto.	104	do. Wudwan.
39	Kerala...	Ditto.	4	Under Amrellee.
40	Khakbace...	Babriawar.	32	
41	Kheecha Nhana.... ...	Katteewar.	8	
42	Kheejrioo the 2d... ...	Gohelwar.	30	
43	Khumbalia...	Katteewar.	9	
44	Kureree...	Hallar.	8	United with Veerpur.
45	Khoobra...	Katteewar.	6	Under Amrellee.
46	Koondnee...	Ditto.	66	do. Jusdhun.
47	Kootia...	Oond.	26	do. Bhaonuggur.

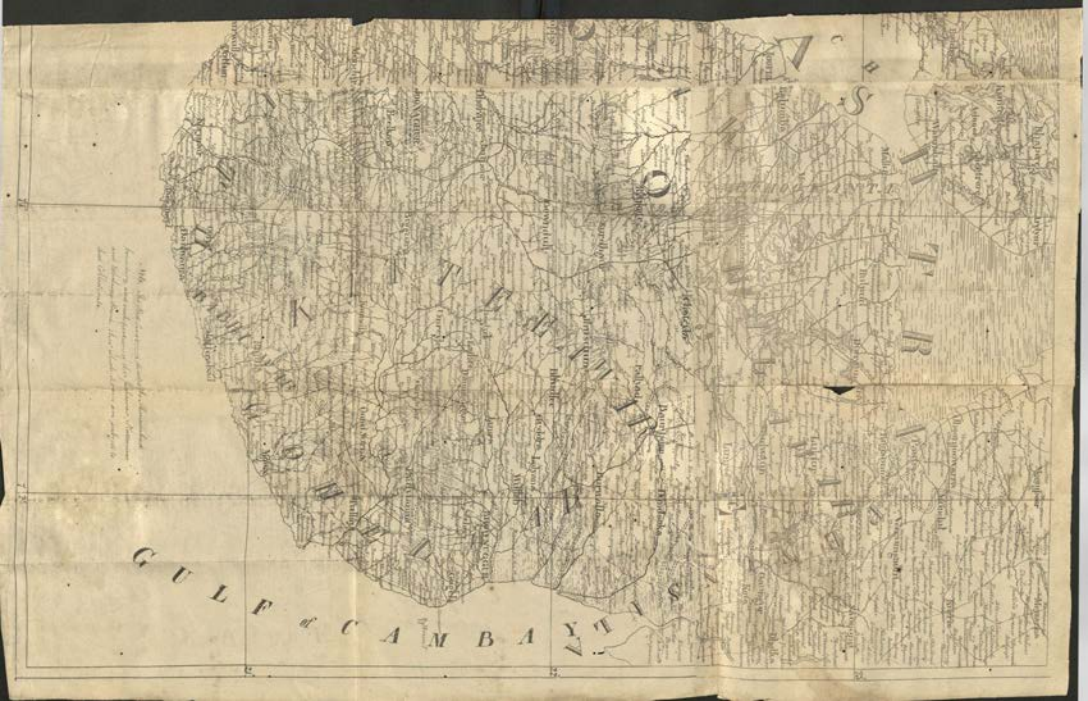
No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.	States in which absorbed, or with which united.
	K.			
48	Kothee...	Katteewar.	65	Under Jusdhun.
49	Kotra...	Ditto.	5	do. Amrellee.
50	Kumee...	Ditto.	28	do. Amrellee.
51	Kumeeghur... ...	Ditto.	27	do. Amrellee.
52	Kunesra...	Ditto.	67	do. Jusdhun.
	L.			
53	Lampalia...	Ditto.	36	do. Amrellee.
54	Loharia...	Ditto.	57	United with Jetpoor.
	M.			
55	Mehwassa...	Ditto.	19	Under Amrellee.
56	Menduwra...	Ditto.	18	Under Amrellee.
57	Meree...	Ditto.	35	Under Amrellee.
58	Modhooka...	Ditto.	69	do. Jusdhun.
	N.			
59	Nagdhuree... ...	Ditto.	29	do. Amrellee.
	P.			
60	Panchaora...	Ditto.	94	do. Nuwanuggur.
61	Pandria...	Oond.	8	United with Chok.
62	Patna Maljee... ...	Gohelwar.	31	Under Jusdhun.
63	Pepraloo...	Katteewar.	17	do. Amrellee.
	R.			
64	Rajpeepla...	Gohelwar.	17	do. Lathee.
65	Raneegam...	Oond.	7	United with Datha.
66	Rampurra...	Ditto.	21	Half under Datha and half under Rajpur in Jhalawar.
	S.			
67	Sanklee...	Jhalawar.	53	United with Raee.
68	Sanunthlee...	Katteewar.	91	Under Nuwanuggur.
69	Satpura...	Oond.	31	do. Bhaonuggur.
70	Seewur...	Katteewar.	23	do. Amrellee.
71	Setulioo...	Ditto.	71	do. Jusdhun.
72	Sirumbra...	Ditto.	24	do. Amrellee.
73	Sumundhiala... ...	Ditto.	38	do. do.
74	Sumundhiala... ...	Ditto.	93	do. Nuwanuggur.
75	Sumundhiala Nhana... ...	Ditto.	25	do. Amrellee.
76	Surseea...	Ditto.	22	do. Amrellee.
77	Surupdur...	Hallar.	29	United with Dhurol.
	T.			
78	Teekria...	Katteewar.	12	Under Amrellee.
79	Tunkara...	Jhalawar.	50	United with Morvee.
80	Turwura...	Katteewar.	31	Under Amrellee.
	U.			
81	Ujmer...	Katteewar.	95	do. Nuwanuggur.
	V.			
82	Veerpoor...	Ditto.	21	do. Amrellee.
83	Veerpur...	Oond.	3	United with Eyawej.
84	Veerree...	Gohelwar.	13	Under Lathee.
	W.			
85	Wankia Mhota... ...	Katteewar.	37	do. Amrellee.
86	Waoree...	Oond.	30	do. Bhaonuggur.
87	Wurreeoo...	Katteewar.	20	do. Amrellee.
88	Wurja Teeruth... ...	Ditto.	70	do. Jusdhun.

N. B.—8 New Tributaries having been established since the Permanent Settlement, render the numeric difference only 80, as shown in the General Abstract Table of the Statistical Returns.

(Signed) G. Leg. Jacob,
Acting Political Agent.

(True Copies) (Signed) J. P. Willoughby, *Chief Secretary.*


MAP
of
KATTYWAR
Surat
Serrayh
Nawanagar
Bhownagar
Porebundur
Mangrole
Joonagar
Mangrowl
Mallia
Morvie
Wankaner
Rajcote
Gondul
Jetpore
Jamkundorna
Chotila
Wudwan
Limree
Dhrangdra
Hulwud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